

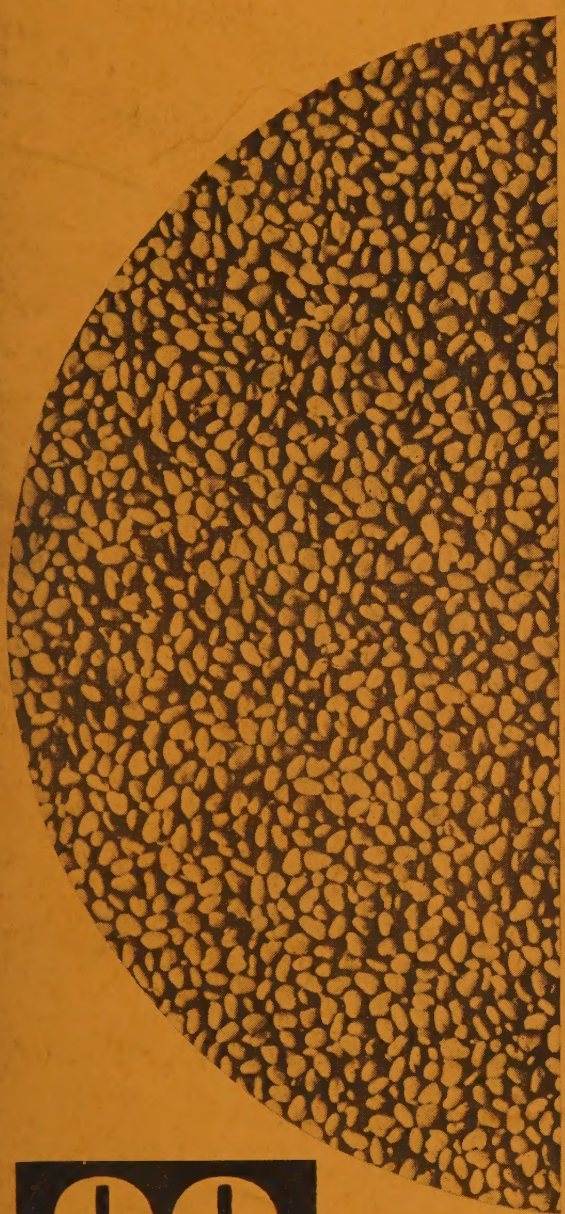
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World, Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. LXV. No. 7.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

October 8, 1930

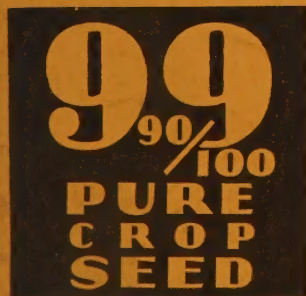


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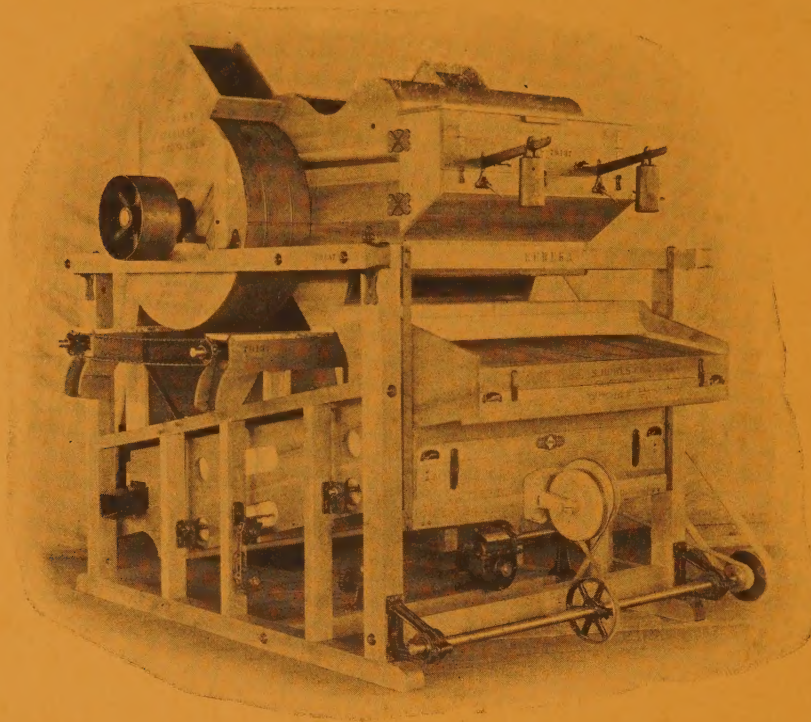
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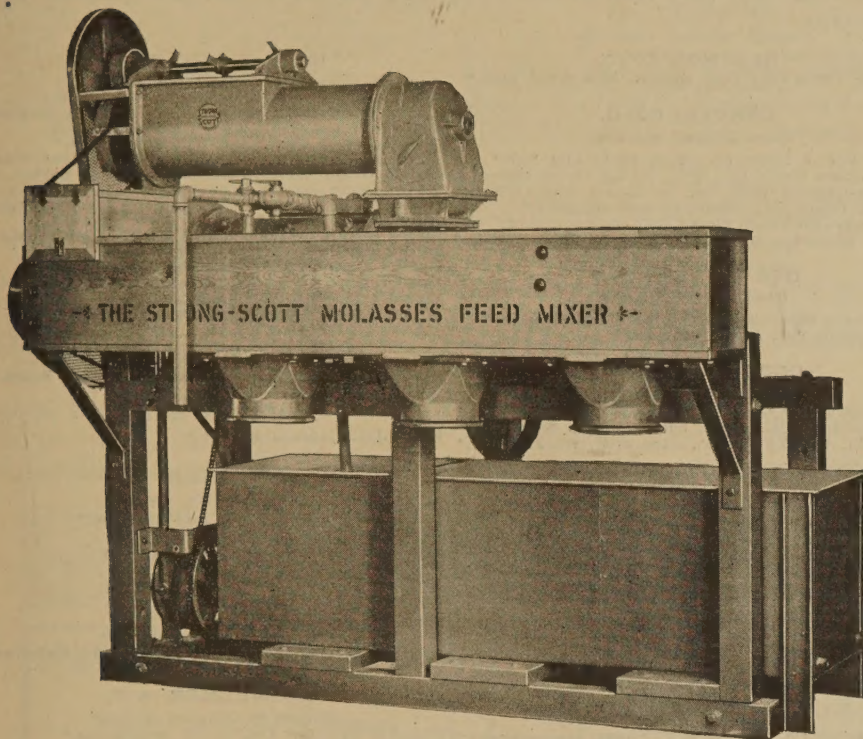
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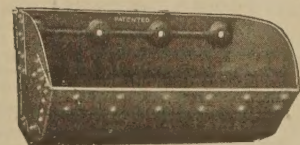
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Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
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(Continued on next page.)

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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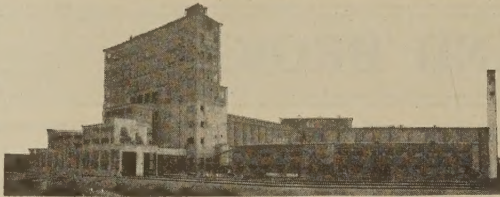
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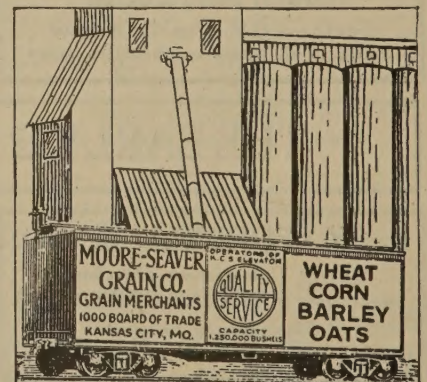
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country.—D. J. Murphy, chief inspector,
Alabama State Hay & Grain Inspection**STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY**

Grain Merchants

Board of Trade

Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS:

Chicago, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Portland, Me.

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Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to

J. H. DOLE & COMPANY

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Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain,
Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions
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DOERN-SCARRITT-HANNAH CO.

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1031-34 Board of Trade

Consignment and your offers of Grain To
Arrive will always receive close attention.

CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.

Grain Commission

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THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat Barley

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Ohio

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THOMSON & McKINNON

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BROKERS—Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Stocks, Bonds

MEMBERS: New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade And All Leading
New York Cotton Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange Exchanges

209 South La Salle Street

Telephone Wabash 4745

How the Government Hurts Itself

In America all citizens are in the same boat. Economic injustice to one ultimately has its repercussion on all the rest of us. Even the Government is not exempt when its ill-advised policies operate to harm any part of its citizenship, however small a minority.

Should the Government continue its new policies of engaging in trade in competition with its citizens its credit will suffer thru lack of confidence in the financial outcome and its bonds will not longer sell at such high prices. The higher rate on Government loans will affect the pools in wheat and cotton and other commodities now getting money cheap from the Government. Every investor now holding Government securities would suffer by the fall in the market quotation on bonds.

A concrete example of how it works out is afforded by the interference by the Government in wheat trading. Before the Government became active in the wheat market, in August, 1929, wheat averaged in price \$1.45 per bushel for the December delivery and the future transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade totaled 1,895,818,000 bus.; but after it had entered the market, a year

later, the price dropped to an average of 95 cents and the August transactions to 1,264,132,000 bus. The turnover in August, 1929, was about \$2,747,000,000, against only \$1,200,000,000 in August, 1930, so that the Government collected much less than half as much from the tax on transactions in wheat futures.

Memberships in the Board of Trade that sold at \$62,500 before the Government began dabbling in wheat now have dropped to \$13,250.

The greatest loss to the Government may be expected in its income tax receipts. This loss must be very small as yet, since the full effect of Government in business remains to be felt; but when it has been extended to control all business we will be in the position of Russia, with no private business, no business to tax, and no revenue.

Let us hope the day will never come when the Federal Government must sell the product of forced labor of American serfs abroad in order to raise money.

Government in the wheat business is abhorred by Sec'y Hyde. Why is Russian government participation in trading more deserving of denunciation than the U. S. Government's buying and selling?

Keeping Elevator Books

Keeping books in a small elevator or feed mill is not very difficult if they are really kept. Making journal and ledger entries don't take very long and they constitute a permanent record that is sure to prove valuable.

Figuring up profit—or loss—is sometimes a little difficult, especially if various kinds of grain are handled, different feeds manufactured, or several side lines sold. Even then, however, the only difference is that there is more detail and the apportionment of general expenses.

Some managers use volume of sales as a basis of dividing overhead. Others use investment. Still others use both of these factors, while some combine these with several others.

Naturally that is something for the individual owner or manager to decide, but after the policy has been determined upon, its execution is comparatively easy. One great trouble with a good many country operators is that they underestimate their overhead. Depreciation, depletion, office expense, insurance, idle time of plant and men—these and many other things must be included if the right kind of a showing is to be made.

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**HALLET & CAREY CO.**
Grain Merchants
Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg**CEREAL GRADING COMPANY**

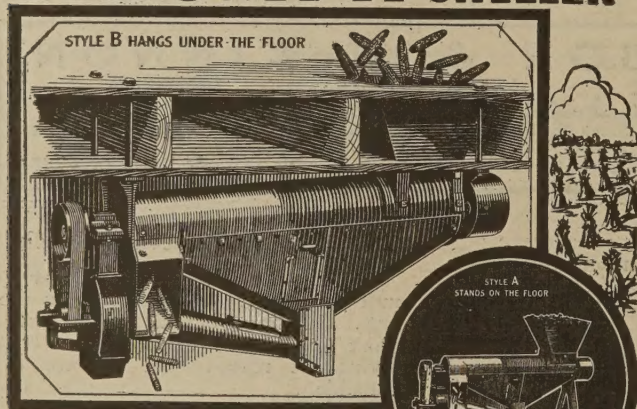
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

GRAINWe Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain,
Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Ex-
pert Buyers. Own and Operate Elevator "L"**CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.**

DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE

Specializing in
MILLING WHEATGet Our Quotations
Samples Furnished on RequestRepresented by
CARGILL GRAIN CO. F. M. TURNBULL
C. of C., Buffalo, N. Y. Bourse Bldg., Phila.There is no better time to ad-
vertise than the present. Bet-
ter start before your com-
petitor. Write the JOURNAL
today.**Fraser-Smith Co.**
GRAINMinneapolis - - Milwaukee
Cedar Rapids**CORN — OATS — BARLEY**Our large system of Terminals and country lines enables us to quote attrac-
tive prices and give prompt service on all classes of feed and milling grain.**THE VAN DUSEN HARRINGTON CO.**

Grain Shippers and Receivers MINNEAPOLIS—DULUTH Business Founded 1882

**Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls****TRIUMPH CORN SHELLER**

The Triumph was invented by a practical mill man more than forty years ago. It has been improved and simplified since then, to be sure, but from the very beginning it was a popular success. Its operation is so simple—there are only two moving parts—and its construction so durable that it will operate year after year without need of repair. Its capacity is 75 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per hour; its power requirement only five or six horsepower.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.
Representatives for the Dominion of
Canada
PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED
Montreal

Bartlett - Snow**TWO STYLES FILL ALL NEEDS**

A copy of the
Triumph Corn
Sheller Catalogue
will be mailed with-
out charge.

His Scarecrow Won't Stand Up



The Cleveland Press

SPEED and Still More SPEED!

Unloading grain cars by power shovel at a maximum of 3 cars per hour is no longer economical for large terminals or progressive grain dealers—when they can be unloaded by machine at 3 times that speed and 1/5 of the former cost.

Grain is unloaded at the rate of 9.4 cars per hour at the new elevator of the Burlington Railroad at St. Louis with the

RICHARDSON BOX CAR UNLOADER

and its one operator.



"Glad to inform you that we have unloaded the following eight cars of corn averaging 1,600 bushels to car in fifty-one minutes. 29124CGW, 11909LN, 115643Q, 110468Q, 13565Q, 568809Pa, 1705011C, 133595Q."

(Signed) C. F. Smith, Supt.,
Burlington Grain Elevator.



THE RICHARDSON CAR UNLOADER means

Saving of Time

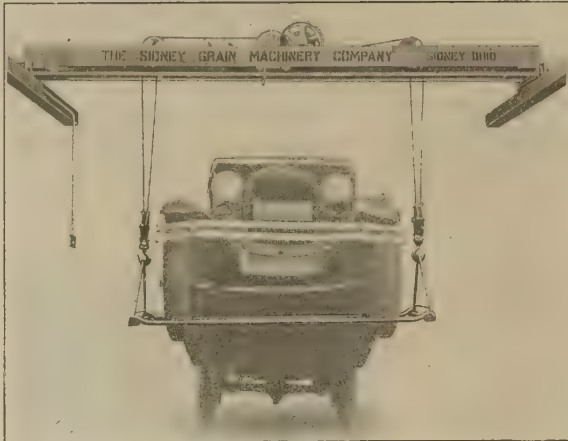
Lower Demurrage

Cost of 18 to 25c per car for unloading
instead of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per car.

RICHARDSON ENGINEERING COMPANY

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

SIDNEY ELECTRIC DUMP

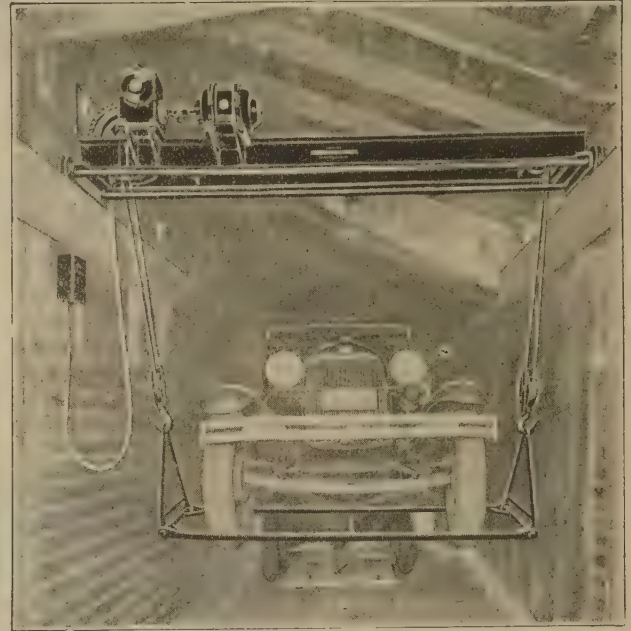


For dumping in one or more pits. For trucks and wagons of any length. EASY TO INSTALL and ECONOMICAL

Heavy all steel construction, enclosed steel bronze worm gear, 2-h.p. motor, Timken roller bearing, reversible switch, special cradle, best blocks and cable. Forty years experience building machinery for elevators and mills enables us to incorporate many new and improved features.

This is the last word in electric overhead dumps.

SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
SIDNEY, OHIO



The new BENDER Worm Gear electric truck dump is now available. Extremely quiet in operation. Fully controlled by simple switch on wall.

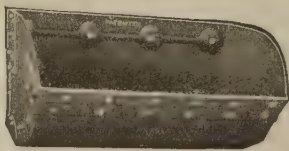
Crane moves backward and forward on track so any length truck may be dumped in same pit opening, or dump can be used to serve a series of pit openings. Can be installed in few hours.

Also available in BATTERY Type for elevators without power.

Write for descriptive literature.

BENDER HOIST MFG. CO.
Merchants Natl. Bank Bldg.

Omaha, Nebr.



YOU CAN HAVE IT

an increase in elevator efficiency that you didn't think possible, simply by adding Superior Elevator Cups to your belts.

Note these features:

Cups perfectly smooth inside.
No rivets to loosen or shear off.
Triple reinforcement on back and front edge.
Guaranteed larger capacity.

Perfect pick up and discharge at all speeds.

Write today for detailed information. Our Engineering Department is at your service.

K.I. Willis Corporation
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B. F. Gump Co. Chicago, Ill.
Ft. Worth Well Mch. & Sup. Co. Inc. Ft. Worth, Tex.
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Industrial Supplies, Inc. Memphis, Tenn.
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Minneapolis, Minn.
R. J. Tricon Co. New Orleans, La.
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John R. Gray & Co. San Francisco, Calif.
Webster-Brinkley Co. Seattle, Washington
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Geo. W. Reed & Co., Ltd. Montreal, P. Q.

JOIN!

The Greatest Mother

TETRAFUME

(Registered)

the wonder insect killer

Kills Weevil and Moths also Kills Rats and Mice

RIDS YOUR PREMISES OF THESE PESTS



It Is Non-Inflammable — Non-Explosive — Approved by Underwriter's Laboratories

Harmless—Stainless—Leaves No Odor

Also cools grain so it will not heat in bin or car

GOOCH'S
BEST
FLOUR
PANCAKE FLOUR
CORN MEAL

COOKS MILLERS—ROBINSON
A B C—FIFTH ED



MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

GOOCH'S
BEST
BRAN
POULTRY FEEDS
SHORTS

—STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS

High moisture content — from rains and combine—help to breed weevil and other insects. For protection keep a drum of Tetrafume constantly on hand.

Write today for further particulars and price list.

June 5, 1930

Douglas Chemical & Supply Co.,
829 Southwest Boulevard,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:

We have been using your Tetrafume for fumigation for the past eight years and have found its use very satisfactory in eradicating weevil in stored and sacked grain of all kinds. We also find Tetrafume very effective in ridding our elevator of rats and mice.

We consider Tetrafume a very fine fumigant and recommend it to others.

Yours very truly,

GOOCH MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.

GCF:JH

G. C. Ferguson
Superintendent

The falling off in exports of grain, mixed feeds, flour and other grain products is attributed to weevil infestation.

Has given universal satisfaction for ten years.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO.

902-904 Southwest Boulevard

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Associate Member: Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

Nebraska Grain Dealers Association.

A discount of 10 per cent from list price will be allowed on all orders—having this coupon attached to same, during the next thirty days. G. D. J., Oct. 8, 1930.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO.
902-904 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

PREPARE

for the good times that President Hoover has told us are coming.

If you are going to build new storage this fall or during 1931 draw your specifications to include the

Zeleny Thermometer System

If your present bins are not equipped with it ask us for prices so that your appropriations will carry authority for its installation next year, then you can store the 1931 crop with the knowledge that you are going to know the condition of the contents of your bins by a system that accurately indicates the temperature every five feet from bottom to top of the bin. When you install

Zeleny System

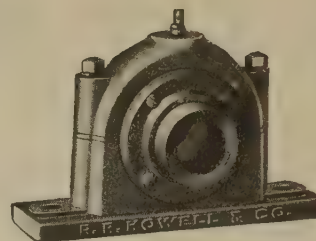
you will help a lot to make your good times better, and our times good. Let's all get together and prepare to sing "Happy Days Are Here Again" and to be prepared we should start our practice now. How many bins would you like to have equipped with the system? We shall be pleased to quote on any number, large or small. If you have 20 or more we will lead the singing.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED
IN 1879

OVER
50 YEARS
IN BUSINESS



Better "Get Your Bearings"

— EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES —

Now Before the Grain Starts Moving

IT takes just a little forethought to be ready for any emergency. Most delays are unnecessary. Most breakdowns can be easily prevented. Better check your elevator equipment now—see what you need before the grain starts moving.

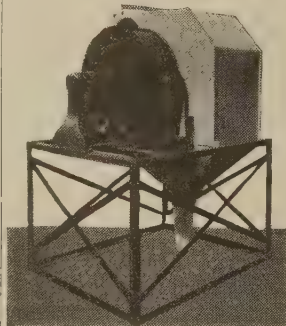
ASK FOR CATALOG

— And Manufacturer's Discount Sheet —

We sent you our "Yellow Book"—a reliable guide to have in your office. If your copy didn't reach you—write for it; it's YOURS.

R. R. HOWELL & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

The SUCKER



Removes Dust
Smut Balls
Reduces Moisture
Keeps Your Pit
Clean

Write for literature

The Sucker Mfg. Co.
Box 348 Concordia, Kas.
The Modern Cleaner
for Elevators and Mills

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

She Has Her Troubles Too



Philadelphia Enquirer



RIGHT NOW

Within another month you will again be firing up the office stove. Is the chimney in safe condition to be used? Right now is the time to find out so that if repairs or a new chimney is necessary you will have time to take care of it. Safe chimneys are built of brick from the ground.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

J. J. Fitzgerald
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Omaha, Neb.

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1930 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire & Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.
(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

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Select Your Insurance Company As You Select Your Bank

For its Financial Responsibility
and the
Character of its Management

The MILL MUTUALS stand all tests

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo.
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Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Des Moines, Iowa
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Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Fort Worth, Texas
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Association, Alton, Ill.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Millers National Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois

(Operated by the Mill Mutuals)

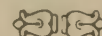
Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain Dealers Journal. It reaches them twice each month.



IT SEEMS fitting at this time, while the newspapers are giving accounts of two major losses in life and property due to dust explosions in grain elevators, to call your attention to the service which we are always ready to devote to the minimizing of a grave hazard such as caused the two recent losses to life and property, and to respectfully offer the benefit of our long experience in the control of such hazards.

As to our ability to care for such hazards, we would add that during our fifty years of experience not a single explosion has occurred, nor has there been the loss of a single life in any elevator we have equipped with a complete DAY dust collecting system.



THE DAY COMPANY

3138 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators Are Built
They will STILL Be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

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Sioux City, Iowa

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GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Figure the amount of advertising
carried—Can you doubt our ability to

PRODUCE RESULTS

R. M. Van Ness Construction Company

Designers and Builders of
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS, MILLS
AND WAREHOUSES
Repair Work, Supplies and
Correspondence solicited
OMAHA, NEBR.

**B I R C H A R D
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Architects and Contractors
Grain Elevators—Mills
B. SAMPSON Lincoln, Nebr.

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Aberdeen, South Dakota
Engineers and Contractors
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Feed Mills—Coal Plants
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**WELLER
Metal Pdts. Co.**

Chicago Office Factory
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SHEET METAL WORK
Grain Elevators a Specialty

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Sabetha, Kansas
ERECTS Elevators
Corn Mills
FURNISHES Warehouses
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ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS
Let us furnish your machinery
17 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.

**CRAMER
Elevators**

are preferred elevators be-
cause each is designed and
built to fit the individual needs
of the owners.

**W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.**
North Platte, Nebr.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois
Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

BURRELL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO.

Designers and Builders of
**Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and Associated
Buildings**

2165 Daily News Bldg.

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**You Can Sell
Your Elevator**

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.

C. I. Erickson

Assaria, Kansas
Designer and Builder
Elevators and Warehouses
Remodeling Work
Estimates Promptly Furnished

There is no better time to ad-
vertise than the present. Bet-
ter start before your com-
petitor. Write the JOURNAL
today.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

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Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

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New Hydraulic Form Lifting Jacks

Also Sell and Rent
Folwell-Sinks Screw Jack
Set Collar Screw Jacks
Nelson Jacks

*Manufacturers of Jack Equipment
for 20 years.*

Nelson Machine Company

WAUKEGAN, ILL.



RENT
OR
SALE

FORM JACKS

for
Grain Elevator and
Grain Storage
Construction.

Accurately Machined.
Quick and Easy Operating
Positive Clutch.

Write for prices to

THE WESTERN IRON & FOUNDRY CO.

Wichita, Kansas



Enjoy Omaha Hospitality
at

THE FONTENELLE

Omaha's Finest Hotel

THE Fontenelle is the Social
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Hub of Business and Pleasure
Travel and the Center of Things
Going On in Omaha.

Noted Dance Bands Play
Noon and Nightly in
the Main Restaurant.

"Omaha's
Welcome to the
World"

350 Rooms \$3 to \$5 350 Baths



Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-
Chokeable, Automatic Takeups,
20" Diameter Pulley, Large Ca-
pacity.

*Use Rubber Covered Cup
Belt—It Pays*

WHITE * STAR * COMPANY

Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

Say you saw it in the JOURNAL when you
write our advertisers—THANKS.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

Enid, Okla.

3,000 Barrel Mill—2,500,000 Bus. Grain Storage

Designed and Built in Three Periods of Construction by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

600 Mutual Building

Grain Elevators — Flour and Feed Mills

Kansas City, Mo.

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors
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DESIGNED for the years ahead—an advance we propose to maintain.

N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

EARL SHEPHERD
DALHART, TEXAS

Designs—Builds—Equips

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Chop Mills Warehouses

ROSS B. WILSON

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Telephone Webster 7126

M. D. BELL Consulting Engineer

Specializing in ENGINEERING SERVICE for
MILLS AND TERMINAL ELEVATORS
POWER, DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION and
Maintenance, Costs and General Operation.
1220 FLOUR EXCHANGE
PHONE MAIN 2700 MINNEAPOLISThe Star Engineering
CompanySpecialists in
Grain Elevator ConstructionOur elevators stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durability
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Estimates and information promptly furnished

★ Wichita, Kansas ★

Western Engineering Co.

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Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

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Specializing in
Building - Remodeling - Repairing
Country Grain Elevators

GEO. SAATHOFF

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Builder of
Grain ElevatorsNewell Const. & Mchy. Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.Figure the amount of advertising
carried—Can you doubt our ability to Produce Results

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.



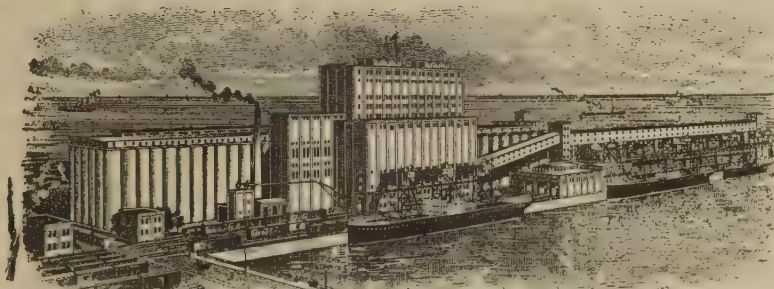
GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

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Consulting and Designing Engineer

516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG.
Grain Elevators Industrial Buildings
Flour Mills Feed Plants CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouses Docks, Etc.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills

Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

IS THERE ANYTHING NEW ABOUT AIR?

Perhaps not. But consider this: A few years ago we allowed air to control us; now we navigate it, utilize it as a docile carrier and transformer of heat and moisture, and generally make it serve our ends.

Air Conditioning is an important Science, and the Pneumatic Process is only one of its Branches. But it is the Answer of Science to the Problems of Modern Storage, and you owe it to yourself to investigate.

Want to be shown? We'd be delighted. Let's talk it over.

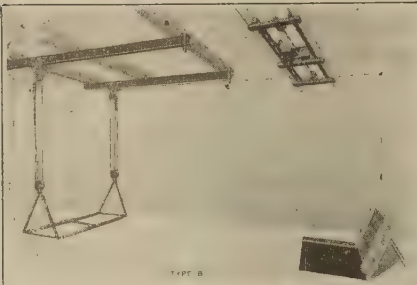
PNEUMATIC PROCESS CORPORATION

ST. LOUIS
LANDRETH BLDG.

LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

KANSAS CITY
MANUFACTURERS EXCHANGE

McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP For Electric Power



One standard size dump car supplies all lengths of vehicles as the overhead track and trolleys will raise the vehicle at any point along its travel. Supplied with either rack or wheel hooks.

Motor, speed reducer, and drums completely assembled in one unit using forward and reverse magnetic switch with push button control. By extending track, any number of dump doors can be dumped into. Easily installed and under complete control of the operator at all times.

Write for further particulars and circular on our complete line of dumps. We manufacture dumps for both electrical as well as belt and hand power.

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices.



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Universal Grain Code

Compiled especially for use by the Grain and Milling Trades.

Reduce your telegraph tolls. Keep your business to yourself. Prevent expensive errors.

Its 146 pages contain 13,745 code words for expressions used in the grain trade, printed on bond paper and bound in black flexible leather. Size 7x4 1/2 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

When in Minneapolis

Stay at

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

London, Eng.—We have always found Grain Dealers Journal very interesting and shall certainly continue to take this paper, as it gives us a lot of very useful information.—By A. K. G., central wheat department, Spillers Limited.

For

European Markets

on grain, flour and feed products
best and most reliable information is found in the daily

"German Grain Journal"

a sample copy of which will be sent by

Verlag de Deutschen Getreide-Zeitung
Copenickerstr, 48/49, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany

Coal Sales Book

For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10 1/2 x 15 1/4 inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANS.—Elevator with feed business for sale or rent. For information write the Cambridge State Bank, Cambridge, Kans.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

OHIO—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; plenty of warehouse room; all electric equipment; good territory to draw from. The Farmers State Bank, Eldorado, O.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Five grain elevators and one lumber yard for sale; all located at good points. Will sell all or any part to suit purchaser. Write Box 36, Mitchell, S. D.

OHIO—40,000-bushel iron-clad elevator for sale; handles sidelines of coal, feed and seed. Will price right for quick sale. Part cash will handle this sale. Only elevator in town. Address 65U8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—Line of seven elevators for sale including one transit house equipped with grain drier. Sidelines of feeds, coal, seeds, etc., handled in large volume. Located in soft wheat belt and excellent corn territory. Address Wm. Nading Grain Co., Shelbyville, Ind.

INDIANA—Three elevators for sale having capacities of 40,000, 20,000 and 10,000 bushels. Two electrically equipped, handling grain, hay, coal, feeds, seeds, and grinding business. Doing about \$300,000 business per year. Bargain for cash. Write 65R4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TENN.—25,000 bus. elevator for sale with one bin for turning; also mill that will mill 125-bbl. of flour per day, and meal mill that will mill 20-bus. per hour. Good town on main line of I. C. R. R., 100 miles north of Memphis. Have own track, good brick office, retail coal yards, and plenty of good warehouses. Could easily be converted into a feed plant. Will sell or prefer selling one-half to a good man that wants to work. Obion Mill & Elevator Co., Obion, Tenn.

NEBR.—5000 bus. grain elevator for sale. 6 miles south of Beatrice. In heart of Nebraska corn and wheat territory. 3 hoppers bins, and 3 flat bottom bins, double wagon dumps. Bins all well roided and tight. 40' elevator leg equipped with 11" belt, cups 5x10, chain drive leg with loose pulley to throw out of gear, 6-h.p. Dempster gas engine, nearly new. Oats storage shed, small crib, office bldg., and Fairbanks scale. Priced to sell at \$500.00 cash. Someone gets a real bargain in this property. Max A. Miller, 524 N. 50th St., Omaha, Nebr.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an and in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NO. OKLAHOMA elevator for sale. On Santa Fe with Rock Island connection. For further information write Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kans.

THUMB OF MICH.—Farmers Elevator for sale. Splendid grain and bean section. Good grinding and coal business. Box 21, Port Hope, Huron Co., Mich.

Northwest KANSAS Elevator for sale. In corn belt; fine crop; good year round business; no competition; sale account sickness. Address 65U7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT

CENTRAL, ILL.—Good Elevator for sale or rent in town which handles 550 000 bus. grain annually. Write 65R11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

WISCONSIN—We have a good elevator for sale in good grain territory, or will trade in on good clean hardware stock. Prescott Co-operative Exchange, Prescott, Wis.

ELEVATOR FOR RENT

WILTON, WIS.—As I have two grain elevators here, I wish to rent one for grain storage. Capacity 15,000 bushels. Could do the loading and unloading if so desired. Edw. Wilkinson, Wilton, Wis.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO HEAR from owner having elevator or other business for sale. Give particulars and cash price. John Black, A 47, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANT TO BUY good Indiana elevator. Give particulars and cash price first letter. Bruce Haycock, Greentown, Ind.

MILLS FOR SALE

MD.—Mill doing large chopping and cash feed business for sale. All necessary buildings. Easy terms; immediate possession. Elmer King, R. F. D. No. 2, Union Mills, Md.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

MIDDLE TENN.—400-barrel Flour Mill for sale, fully equipped; in fine farming and dairying section. Address P. O. Box 36, Columbia, Tenn.

MICH.—60-bbl. Midget Marvel flour mill and feed business for sale. Constant supply of water. One 43-h.p. Samson turbine for feed; one 43-h.p. Samson turbine for flour. Selling flour in all surrounding towns. Address A. G. Butler, Bellevue, Mich.

PENNSYLVANIA—Valuable 100-bbl. flour mill for sale to close estate. 1 run stones, corn meal mill, attrition feed mill, wheat storage, brick and stone building, slate roof, brick engine room. Power, combined water and steam. Only mill in excellent town and grain center. Opportunity A1, both milling and shipping of grains. No reasonable offer refused. Must be closed out. Chance in a lifetime for active man. Box 535, Orange, Virginia. Details on application.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick references to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT wants position with grain firm: exper; best of refs; will consider any location. 65U12 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANT POSITION as manager of elvtr. Yrs. of exper. Would take road job for commission firm. 65T6 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

The little ad I had you insert in your paper last month did the work. I am now with the Keenesburg Elvtr. Co., at Keenesburg, Colo. Many thanks. S. G. Mahaffey.

MAN, fifty, experienced, desires position in grain office. Capable of management. Book-keeping experience as well as grain handling, weighing, buying, etc. Will accept fair rate of pay, and am willing to take a place promising steady employment any place at once. Write 65U6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

HAVE GOOD proposition for machinery salesman calling on grain elevators, flour and feed mills. Full time or side line. Must know the trade's requirements. Address 65R7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HAY FOR SALE

Alfalfa—Clover—Mixed—Timothy—
Prairie. Delivered prices quoted.
John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North
Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

SEEDS WANTED

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

GENERAL ELECTRIC Motor for sale, 5-h.p.; 60 cycle; 3 phase; 220 volt; 1200 r.p.m.; for \$70. C. A. Lindahl, Agenda, Kans.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Motors and Generators, A. C. and D. C., for sale at attractive prices. Large stock of New and Rebuilt Motors on hand at all times. Write for our Stock List and prices.

Special bargains in hammermill motors, 30 to 60-h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m.
V. M. Nussbaum & Company Fort Wayne, Ind.

MOTORS WANTED

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

SCALES FOR SALE

HOWE 5-TON Wagon Scale for sale at \$75.00. In excellent condition; the best scale we ever used. Write W. J. Madden, Hays, Kans.

RICHARDSON SCALES for sale. Automatic grain elevator scales, five, six and fifteen bushel capacities. Write Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FIVE-BUSHEL automatic Fairbanks scale for sale, in perfect condition. Can be seen at Brookings in operation at this time. Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Brookings, S. D.

TRACK SCALE for sale—100 ton, 42 ft. Fairbanks type registering beam; first class condition; steel I-beams. Prescott Co-operative Exchange, Prescott, Wis.

SCALES WANTED

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

Christmas Greeting Cards**Social and Business
Personal Greeting**

Our Sample Book of Personal greetings show over one hundred samples, these samples with price list covering your name engraved on card if desired will be gladly sent postpaid.

Commercial greetings we show a large variety of cards, Folders and Calendars for 1931 with price list sent postpaid promptly.

Order early while stock is complete, December delivery if desired.

THE AMERICAN EMBOSSING CO.
192-96 Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size 5 1/4 x 13 1/4 inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9 1/4 x 11 1/2, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 32L. Price \$3.00. Weight 2 3/4 lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9 1/4 x 11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10 1/4 x 15 1/4, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8 1/2 x 14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 Lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12 x 12 inches with 32 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4 1/2 lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8 1/2 x 13 1/4, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight 4 1/2 lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain Dealers Journal
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE—Globe combination auto truck and wagon dump. W. R. Guyer, Chillicothe, Ill.

ONE 20' by 78", 250-h.p. Brownell boiler for sale. Write Royce-Coon Grain & Seed Company, Bowling Green, Ohio.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A BARGAIN—2 1/2-ton Stoughton dump truck with hoist for sale. Just reconditioned by Stoughton Co. Priced for quick sale. Wilkinson Corporation, Monroe, Wisconsin.

HAMMER MILL for sale or trade, one ball bearing direct driven 24" Munson attrition mill with two 25-h.p. motors. Mill is as good as new and now being operated. Galva Union Elevator Co., Galva, Iowa.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Air blast car loader; 10 and 15-ton Fairbanks scales; 300 bu. hopper scale; 4 and 5-bus. Richardson automatic scales; No. 47 and 89 clipper cleaners; 1 Hess grain drier No. 3; 3 exact weight scales; 1 Humphrey manlift; 1000 bu. receiving separator; 1 car puller; corn cracker and grader; Dreadnaught crusher; Monarch crusher; 1-36 in. attrition mill with 2 50-h.p. motors; 1 vibrometer packer; 2 and 3 pair high feed mills; 1 new hammer mill; 1000-lb. and 1 ton vertical batch mixer; 1 ton house horizontal mixer; oat crusher; 20, 26, 35 and 45-in. water wheel; French burr mills; new and used belting; elevators all sizes; clutches; pulleys; tighteners; everything for the feed mill and elevator. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. A. D. Hughes Company, Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

A BARGAIN—1500 bus. capacity Eureka corn cutter for sale. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

A REAL BARGAIN—Number 4 Miracle Ace hammer mill with texrope drive. Inquire of George Penhiter, Mapleton, Minn.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

COMBINED 10-ton truck scale and air lift dump for sale; 7 1/2-h.p. alternating current, 110-volt motor, belts and pulleys. Practically new and in good condition. First National Bank, Cherokee, Iowa.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

.....

State.....

 ANOTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE GRAIN INDUSTRY THAT USES SKF BEARINGS

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO., LTD.

THROUGHOUT THE GRAIN TRADE SKF ARE POPULAR FOR DEFINITE REASONS

ONE of the important pieces of equipment in any grain elevator is the boot. It can cause a lot of trouble if the bearings decide to "lay down" on the job. Strong-Scott makes sure right from the start that their boot will render uninterrupted service and be free from the annoyances and hazards of ordinary bearings by using SKF. And why did they pick SKF for the take-up location? The answer is given throughout the entire grain industry . . . where performance takes preference over price SKF are first choice.

On the Strong-Scott boot SKF Bearings

certainly justify their cost day after day. First of all any question of fire hazard is definitely eliminated. Secondly, there is no danger of lubricant leakage . . . no spoiled grain. SKF Ball Bearings are cool and smooth running, never requiring any adjustments throughout their long life. With power consumption kept at a minimum and maintenance reduced to a three or four time a year detail, SKF Ball Bearings are popular not only with the grain trade but also with insurance men who figure SKF a definite factor in reducing fire losses in country grain elevators.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

2597

 EQUIPPED WITH THE HIGHEST PRICED BEARING IN THE WORLD

Means just this

SKF

Ball and Roller Bearings

That the manufacturers whose product is illustrated above preferred to pay more for their bearings and less for servicing or replacing them. They preferred to pay a higher price in the beginning than many times this higher price in the end. And, finally, they preferred to economize by using SKF bearings because they are made to do their job, not to fit a price list.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the
Grain World, formerly
the Price Current Grain Reporter.

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 8, 1930

EVIDENTLY the short selling Russians got into the wheat market again without Sec'y Hyde knowing it, for he has not yet denounced them for the latest decline in prices. Funny how slow our politicians are to condemn non-voting foreigners for the blunders of the Farm Board.

SECRETARY HYDE who has got all excited over the little short sale of a Russian in the Chicago market should not overlook the fact that every foreign short seller must go into the market and buy domestic wheat to fill his sales. The high tariff will prevent the delivery of foreign grown wheat.

THE FARMERS National Grain Corporation is reported to be paying over the market price for wheat in Missouri markets and underselling the regular trade on shipments out of those markets. That is good. Uncle Sam will have to pay its losses and expenses and the larger they are, the sooner will the taxpayers call a halt.

THE WHEAT GROWERS did not give a sympathetic ear to the Farm Board's urgent appeals for a reduced acreage so Chairman Legge has induced Sec'y Hyde to join in a new Battle Cry of Feed em. Why not grind up the Board's 69,000,000 bus. of wheat now congesting the public storehouses and let the feeders have it or, give it to the Russians to fill their short sales. Anything to move it.

IT SEEMS to be all right to use United States taxpayers money in our grain futures markets, but all wrong to use money belonging to the U. S. S. R. Consistency; thou art indeed a jewel!

AT THE RECENT CONVENTION of the Iowa Farmers Union, an organization which includes ten or twelve thousand Iowa farmers, resolutions against the Farm Board, the extension service, and county agents were passed with a "whoop and a hurrah."

THE WORD FROM WASHINGTON is that the Farm Board is to be in for a drubbing soon after Congress convenes. There is wide spread dissatisfaction with what the Board has been doing and with what has not been tried, and when it asks for more money—perhaps an additional \$500,000,000—the fireworks will be started.

IN THE EARLY SPRING the government was credited with being the owner of 19,000,000 bushels of May wheat. Did the purchases of these futures encourage anybody to sell short and if so who was at least in part responsible for three times as much "depression in price," as was brought about by Russia's short sale of about one-third as much grain?

A PERUSAL of the voluminous data presented in the article "Grain Drying at a Country Elevator" published elsewhere should persuade many dealers to install drying equipment immediately if they have a sufficient volume of grain to be dried. The data presented should be of great help in forming an opinion on the advisability of putting in a drier.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by C. C. Teague of the Federal Farm Board that another appropriation from the half billion dollar revolving fund would be asked as soon as Congress convenes would indicate that the Board's loans are not being repaid. How long will the taxpayers stand to be held up for funds to finance the impractical business ventures of the Government?

IF THE PURCHASE of sixty or seventy million bushels of our wheat by the Farm Board failed to stop the decline in the price, how can the "powers that be" in Washington, justify the hullabaloo now being raised about the short sale of about one-tenth as much by the U. S. S. R.? Hedgers frequently do not make or take delivery in the market in which hedges are placed.

THE RUSSIANS still have the privilege of buying or selling wheat in the Winnipeg, Buenos Ayres or the European markets and the transaction will have the same effect as if it were made in Chicago. Intermarket advices and trading readily equalize the factors dominating any market. Wheat is a world commodity and its market price is governed alone by the world's supply and demand. Economic laws are not amenable to the whims of the vote chasing politicians of any nation.

SENATOR CAPPER of Kansas says the short selling of wheat by Russia is but a "drop in the bucket," compared to short sales made by members of the Chicago Board of Trade in order to depress prices and thus to discredit the Farm Board. Will some one please tell this man that there must be a buyer for every bushel of wheat that is sold, and that purchasers would exert their united influence in the opposite direction?

SHIPPERS in New York state should be gratified at the decision by the court of last resort in that state, published elsewhere, thrusting back on an unwilling state commission the task of placing the cost of side track construction on the railroad company, as petitioned by the industries. The Supreme Court nullifies the cut-throat contract that the shippers had signed requiring them to pay not only the cost but 15 per cent extra "for use of tools."

A GOOD MANY BUSINESS MEN who are against the Marketing Act, are afraid to come out in the open and fight. They say the administration is for it, and if they start anything the government will organize some kind of a buying, selling or manufacturing ass'n and put them out of business. Well that is what is sure to eventually happen, if they don't fight, and every day's delay sees further encroachment of the government in business.

SEVERAL DISASTROUS DUST EXPLOSIONS, in mills and elevators, within recent weeks, indicate that despite the care now being generally exercised and despite also, the ventilating and dust collecting systems that have been installed, the problem of how to be 100 per cent safe, has not yet been solved. Mill dust, under certain conditions, is highly explosive, needing only a spark to set it off and open motors, short circuits, etc., may at any time supply the spark.

THE DIRECTORS of the Chicago Board of Trade displayed excellent judgment in their reply by resolution to the request by the Secretary of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for action that would stop raiding of the wheat pit by the Russians. The Washington authorities value this splendid co-operation by the exchange, and it has been effective in stopping criticism from that quarter, while leaving members free to accept legitimate hedging orders from any source.

THAT OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS are awakening to the menace of the Agricultural Marketing Act, is evidenced by a resolution adopted by the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Ass'n, at the annual convention in Chicago on Oct. 4. This resolution "calls upon and implores the leaders in the industry to lay aside all other considerations and join a movement to perfect an organization with prestige and power enough to carry on a determined fight against the farm act and any other radical legislation."

Futile Advice

In advising its readers to plant all of the winter wheat they may need for next summer's hog feed, one of the farm papers says it is not going beyond even the spirit of the advice of the Farm Board. Farmers grow corn and various forage crops to feed hogs, cattle, etc., expecting to make money thereby. Others raise these same crops—and a number of others—to sell to the feeders, because they see a profit in prospect. It is difficult for the average individual to see the difference. The way to reduce is to reduce.

This is simply another illustration of the futility of the attempt upon the part of the Farm Board and the U. S. D. A., to get the average farmer to reduce production along any line. If he thinks there is an opportunity to make some money, he will embrace it, regardless of official propaganda.

Now Listen to This

In a statement, prepared by S. R. McKelvie, wheat member of the Farm Board, and read for him at a meeting of the Ill. Mfrs. Costs Ass'n, on Sept. 30, he, among other things, said:

It is estimated that the American farmer is at least four times as efficient as any other farmer in the world. * * * Efficient and economical distribution is a factor that must follow closely upon the heels of low cost production. This is the factor that perhaps has been most wanting in agricultural progress. The spread between the producer and the consumer has been too great. This is one of the reasons for the Agricultural Marketing Act and a Federal Farm Board. It is the particular reason why the Federal Farm Board has assisted cooperatives in establishing central sales agencies through which they could exercise the maximum control in getting the products of the farm by the shortest and most efficient route to the processor and in some cases to the wholesaler, retailer, or ultimate consumer.

There are millions of people in this country who are wondering why the farmers should have such continuous access to the nursing bottle if they are so much more efficient than are farmers elsewhere. They are also wondering how Mr. McKelvie has been able to discover that this country's marketing system has been so inefficient, when Chairman Legge and the numerous investigating committees have acknowledged that grain is handled at less cost than any other similar commodity.

They are also wondering how the pools can be credited with having a cheaper system when there is not a scintilla of evidence to show that they have, either in this country, or in Canada, where they are so dominant, been able to get for their members a better price than that paid by the independent dealers, despite governmental assistance.

In Canada the pools have now had six years in which to prove their value, and they have not increased the price nor stabilized it; they have not eliminated speculation and they have not brought about orderly marketing. Just what, if anything of value, they have done is open to argument. The results are certainly not of such an outstanding character as to be beyond dispute, and there are many thousands of Canadian farmers who are fighting pool domination, "with tooth and toenail."

It might be well for Mr. McKelvie to take a day off and read up on this country's grain marketing system and on the spread between the wheat grower and the bread buyer. The facts are all readily available, and he could get some information of real help to him in the preparation of his next speech.

When Do We Gamble?

A lot of noise is being made just now about the so-called gambling that is being done on the various boards of trade. Some members of Congress profess to believe the pits are practically nothing but legalized gambling dives and an effort will be made at the session of Congress which convenes in 60 days, to make all futures trading unlawful.

It is of course possible that such a measure could be passed and that the courts would declare it constitutional. There are so many radicals in Congress now, that it would be unsafe to predict that as insane a proposition could not be written into law. There are some national laws against crime and passing another one would not call for the establishment of a precedent.

Such a measure, however could not very well single out the grain exchanges and declare that future trading on them, alone was unlawful. The law would have to include the cotton, the silk, the coffee, the rubber, the sugar, the hide, the lard, the egg, the copra, the copper and the stock exchanges and to those who have made a study of how all of them function and who know how invaluable they are to both buyers and sellers it is inconceivable that a majority of the members of Congress could be so asinine as to vote for their abolishment.

Naturally the whole proposition hinges on the question of whether or not trading in futures is, in fact, as well as in law, gambling. The dictionary defines the word as the act of risking or staking anything upon an uncertain event. Upon that basis, the man who built a house, expecting to rent it; the one who built an elevator hoping to develop in it a profitable business, and the farmer who plowed, planted, and cultivated any crop, as well as his wife who bought a setting of eggs and put them under an old hen, would all be gamblers. There is an old saying that there is nothing sure in this world but death and taxes and we are all gambling with the first of these every day of our lives. We are all gamblers.

As to trading in futures, the U. S. Supreme Court in the Christie Grain & Stock Co., case, decided in 1905, had this to say:

"Speculation of this kind by competent men is the self adjustment of society to the probable. Its value is well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices and providing for periods of want. It is true that the success of the strong induces imitation by the weak, and that incompetent persons bring themselves to ruin by undertaking to speculate in their turn. But legislatures and courts generally have recognized that the natural evolutions of a complex society are to be touched only with a cautious hand, and that such coarse attempts at a remedy for the waste incident to every social function as a simple prohibition and laws to stop its being, are harmful and vain."

Those "Pesky" County Agents

A press release from the No. Carolina College of Agriculture, on a page headed "Brief News Items," says:

"Duplin County farmers have, so far, ordered *through the county agent*, 1000 bushels of rye, 2500 pounds of Austrian winter pea, 1500 pounds of vetch, and 2000 pounds of crimson clover seed for planting, this fall."

The italics are ours and they simply serve to emphasize what is being done in many sections of the country, apparently without protest upon the part of local grain and seed dealers, and without any effort upon the part of the U. S. D. A., to stop such activities.

Of course, if the local dealers are not sufficiently interested to protest, that is their business and we suppose the Journal might as well stop agitating the matter. If, on the other hand, they are interested and do not know what to do about it, if they will send us definite statements of facts, such as can be substantiated, if necessary, we will see that they are properly presented to director of extension work, W. C. Warburton, and we will demand that such activities as are in violation of the federal statutes, under which the county agents are being paid at least a part of their salaries, be stopped.

A Golden Opportunity

Government money—some of it taken from you, dear reader—is being used to carry from 60 to 70 million bushels of wheat, and 1,300,000 bales of cotton. Neither is to be sold while this year's crops are being disposed of, unless prices go high enough to make profitable sales possible.

There is a carrying charge of around \$600,000 a month, on the wheat, and one of approximately \$625,000 a month on the cotton, or a total on just these two items of a million and a quarter dollars, every thirty days that U. S. tax payers must put up for this monumental folly.

The political pot is beginning to boil, and an election, in which a good many candidates for Congress are to be voted for, is to take place within 30 days. It is said that the liquor question and the present period of business depression are to be the two things of greatest weight in influencing votes.

If, however, American business men and American consumers would analyze the Agricultural Marketing Act, and make some study of what has been done, in its administration within one short year, the demand for its repeal would far transcend either or both of the things now deemed of paramount importance.

Public sentiment, can be aroused, although it is now asleep. But it can't be done in a minute, and it can't be done without a lot of real work. Contacts with hundreds of thousands of voters are necessary; the co-operation of the general press must be secured, and the true facts must be carefully and accurately presented. Thirty days from today will be too late to take advantage of this golden opportunity, and some of the advantage will be lost if the matter is put off until next week.

Local leadership in hundreds of communities is needed. Will you be the captain in your particular locality? Are you sufficiently interested and sufficiently informed, to take command? Let's go.

Proof Is Lacking

Some weeks ago George S. Milnor, general manager of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, said that the agreement between that association and the flour millers had enabled the latter to export hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour that might not, otherwise, have been sold, and the Journal, at that time questioned Mr. Milnor's ability to prove the correctness of such a statement. As a matter of fact, some of this country's most capable exporters say that if the government had kept its fingers entirely out of the wheat market, our exports would have been many millions of bushels larger than they have been—So much for that.

In a radio address on Sept. 26, by Chris L. Christensen, secretary of the Farm Board, he said that since the Board had been organized 14 months ago it had brought together 2000 local marketing units and more than 250,000 grain producers; more than 200,000 cotton planters; the producers of approximately 120,000,000 pounds of wool; the growers of many million dollars' worth of live stock; had organized the bean, pecan and tobacco growers, and had expanded the dairy cooperatives.

Reports from the country, however, do not indicate any unusual number of honest-to-goodness farmers as having hit the Farm Board's "sawdust trail." Some "skeleton" organizations have been formed, the camp followers have voted themselves into office and they have "amalgamated," but new "producer-owned and producer-controlled" associations that amount to much, are few and far between.

The farmers have been harangued, they have been cajoled and they have been threatened. The different members of the Farm Board, the Secretary of Agriculture, the governors of some of the states, professors from many of the agricultural colleges, and an army of satellites have been going up and down the country telling the farmers what they must do to be saved and picturing the poor house just over the hill if they did not heed the warning, but in spite of it all and in spite of the bait of cheap government money, there has been no stampede.

There are a lot of people who would like to know how many members in good standing the different marketing associations now have. They would also like to know what the membership was 14 months ago; how many new members have been secured and how many have resigned, been fired or dropped for non-payment of dues. Such a statement would be far more convincing than the generalities employed by Sec'y Christensen.

These figures would show, in a convincing way, what kind of impression the Board had been able to make upon the men it had been created to serve. In the absence of such figures, generalities must be taken "with a grain of salt."

As a further indication that this last statement is true, it can be said that reports from Journal correspondents indicate that

many who, at the outset, had confidence in the ability of the Board to help the farmers, have now lost all faith in it and are saying its acreage reduction program is "the bunc." Out of hundreds of reports from our correspondents, less than a dozen indicate any reduction in winter wheat acreage as a result of Farm Board agitation. Some reduction is predicted, but dry weather and low price are assigned as the causes.

Still another indication of the feeling of the farmers toward the Farm Board is carried in an editorial in the current number of Wallace's Farmer. In discussing the feasibility of having the Board set definite prices a year in advance for all kinds of agricultural products, that paper says, among other things:

"They (the farmers) are not willing to wait patiently for the slow working out of a co-operative program which may mean nothing until ten or fifteen years from now."

Let us have a show down, and not so many unprovable claims.

Meeting Government Competition

Grain men have known for some time that the government was in business. They have had to meet competition that was financed by federal funds secured for about one-third the rate of interest they have had to pay. Many of them realize that they are in a life and death fight and that some of their own money—paid in taxes—is being used in an effort to throttle them.

They know they have been told that the middlemen were an unnecessary expense; that the farmers would eventually retain control of their products until they reached the consumer, and that the whole thing was an economic revolution for which the government was in no way responsible.

Other trades are now beginning to realize what they are up against. They, too, are beginning to feel the squeeze of the mailed fist.

Competition between private industry, privately financed, and the various marketing associations supplied with cheap public money is being felt in the feed, butter, milk, cattle and other industries, and they are at last coming to realize that there must be a consolidation of effort, and such a fight for equality of opportunity as must ultimately result in victory. One of the latest evidences of the unfairness of the use of this cheap money is carried in a letter just sent out by the Arkansas Rice Growers' Ass'n, in which it is openly stated that through the use of these cheap funds, it expects to sell its product for less money and thus put the private dealers out of business.

The difference between two and three per cent money and that which costs six or eight, plus the necessity of a profit, upon the part of private industry, with the government absorbing the losses of the marketing associations—these are the things that have caused private industry to rebel against farm relief plans, instead of cooperating with them as would have been the case if

these plans had been fair. Private industry is not against farm prosperity.

Side Track Agreement Subject to Approval of State Commission

In several of the most progressive states of the Union laws have been enacted providing for an appeal to the court or to a commission when shipper and railroad company are unable to agree on the construction and maintenance of side tracks serving the industry.

A side track is mutually beneficial but some railroad corporations are too eager to saddle the entire burden of expense on the shipper.

When the Long Island Railroad electrified its line it desired to electrify the side tracks and sought to make the industries pay for the improvement under a contract providing that the shipper should bear the expense of additions, plus 15 per cent. The state law provided that whenever the shipper and the carrier shall be unable to agree as to switches or side tracks the same shall be subject to the approval of the Commission. The contention of the railroad company was that this law referred only to the original contract, and that the Commission had no jurisdiction to modify the contract already made. The Commission adopted the railroad company's view and denied the request of the industries for a determination of the necessity for the electrification and an order requiring the railroad to pay the expense.

Three of the industries took an appeal to the New York Supreme Court, which reversed the Commission, ordering it to hear the petitioners, who were awarded \$50 costs and disbursements.

The Supreme Court said: The construction of side tracks and the terms of the agreements as to their use is governed by subdivision 3, § 27 and by section 50 of the act. The intent of the Legislature to grant plenary powers to the commission over the installation and use of side tracks is shown by the language used in the statute. "Whenever the shipper and the carrier shall be unable to agree as to the terms of agreements respecting such switches or side-tracks, * * * the same shall be subject to the approval of the commission." This language should be read with the general policy of supervision in mind. Likewise, with regard to the evil it sought to eliminate. If it had been intended to limit the time when the commission might exercise its power, the language used would have indicated such intention. Even if the power had not been so specifically granted, the determination as to which party should make this capital expenditure is so identified with rate making that supervision by the commission would have been implied.

The question soon arose whether the new rule was retroactive, and annulled existing contracts in conflict with its terms. Indisputably it annulled such contracts between carriers and passengers, or carriers and shippers.

Were the parties to obtain a construction of this contract and a judgment from a law court, that would not terminate the controversy, as determinations of this and kindred matters have been entrusted to the Public Service Commission. It should determine the rights here involved, and the parties "cannot remove them from the power of the state by making a contract about them." *Hudson County Water Co. v. McCarter*, 209 U. S. 349, 357, 28 S. Ct. 529, 531, 52 L. Ed. 828, 14 Ann. Cas. 560.

The commission has power to determine the rights of the industries and the railroad, and to decide which party shall pay the expense of electrification, if it be made, and as an incident, if necessary, to construe the contract between the parties.—243 N. Y. Supp. 430.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Minimum Future Trade in Oats?

Grain Dealers Journal: We asked a broker to sell oats for future delivery as a hedge on a small balance we had of 1,000 bus. but were informed that the smallest trade in oats on the Chicago Board of Trade for future delivery is 2,000 bus. How can we hedge a small lot?
—Iowa Shipper.

Ans.: Since May 19 when the Chicago Board of Trade voted to make 2,000 bus. the minimum delivery on oats future contracts, that has been the minimum, on that exchange.

Minneapolis is a good hedging market for oats, and orders for 1,000 bus. may be executed for future delivery on the Chamber of Commerce.

The Kansas City Board of Trade also accommodates patrons who have single 1,000-bu. lots to sell or buy for future delivery.

How to Kill Weevil?

Grain Dealers Journal: In regard to killing weevil in stored grain, we have used disulphide, which does the work; we have also used another fumigant, but it does not kill the weevil. At least it did not do the job for us, and we used one gallon to the thousand bushel. First we divided the grain (sunflower seed) into four bins, each containing about a thousand bus., and then sprinkled a gallon of the liquid over each bin of seed. After waiting six days (as per instructions), we moved all the seed, but the weevil were still alive.

We are wondering if there is a chemical that will absolutely kill weevil. We do not want a combustible chemical, such as disulphide of carbon. We want a chemical that will do the work without injuring the seed, and if possible without moving the seed.—Horton Grain & Coal Co., Hammond, Ill.

Ans.: Both chloropicrin and hydrocyanic acid gas are sure death to weevil, and are not combustible.

The hydrocyanic acid gas can be made cheaply, but is dangerous to human life. Chloropicrin, in the form of the trade product, Larvacide, can be obtained from the eight distributors of this product of Innis, Speiden & Co., whose names appear in the advertising columns.

Instructions for the use of all three of these fumigants were published in this department of the Journal on page 666 of May 28 number.

Contract Quantity on 80,000 Capacity Car?

Grain Dealers Journal: What is the rule regarding the minimum and maximum amounts of corn that must be furnished on a sales contract of a car of corn, the amount phrased as one 80 cap.?—Arends & Son, Melvin, Ill.

Ans.: The Rule No. 32 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, on carloads, provides "If an 80,000 pounds capacity car is specified, a carload of shelled corn, wheat, milo maize, rye, kafir corn, barley or feterita, shall be 80,000 to 88,000 pounds and of ear corn or oats 64,000 to 70,000 pounds."

The Rule No. 340 of the Chicago Board of Trade, on car of specified capacity, provides "Where the subject of the sale is a car of a specified capacity, and that capacity car is delivered, the marked capacity of the car shall be the minimum quantity deliverable, and 10 per cent above the marked capacity of the car shall be the maximum quantity deliverable. In case of oats, settlement shall be made at the contract price where the quantity delivered is not less than 80 per cent of the quantity contracted for. Within

these limits, the price payable shall be the contract price per bushel, without adjustment."

These rules are practically in agreement that the quantity to be delivered on a sale of an "80,000 capacity car" is 80,000 to 88,000 lbs.

If seller never shipped the car the rule of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n provides that he must settle for 84,000 lbs. corn on an 80,000 contract car.

If he ships over 88,000 or under 80,000 lbs., the National rule provides that on an 80,000 contract, the surplus over 84,000 or shortage under 84,000 lbs. shall be taken by buyer or settled for by seller at the fair market value on the day after the car is unloaded.

Thus if he ships 79,000 he has to settle for 5,000 lbs., on a contract for an 80,000 lb. car of corn.

There is no greater menace to our continued development as a nation than the ready acceptance of turning over everything to the government, and I must confess with shame that the business man has been at the front in asking government succor when he thought it would be helpful to him.—Merle Thorpe, before Ass'n of Casualty Underwriters.

To Cut Down the Cost of Collecting Drafts

Suggestions on how to reduce the high cost of collecting drafts have been made as follows by the Millers National Federation:

The practice which many millers follow of handling their own collections (that is, sending drafts to customer's bank for collection and direct remittance) is often the most expensive plan to follow. Many banks which charge 50 cents per thousand for remitting to other banks charge \$1 for remitting to individuals or corporations.

Local banks can usually collect drafts for a smaller exchange charge than can mills themselves, especially if they have a man who understands modern methods of transferring funds (not all by any means have).

Millers who transact business with banks in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati and other large centers will usually find that on drafts which can be sent thru those institutions without delay in following the shipment, the collection charges are likely to be materially less than local banks are able to secure. This is because of the correspondent systems of the metropolitan banks, which enable them to secure minimum rates and in many instances there are no charges for handling such items.

Drafts drawn on customers in Federal Reserve cities (cities which have Federal Reserve banks or branches) should be collected through the Federal Reserve banks, because all such collections are made at par. These drafts must first, of course, be cleared through a bank which is a member of the reserve system.

It is usually advisable to draw drafts "with exchange and other charges," meaning that the drawee is expected to pay them, if any. Since the collecting bank is usually the bank where the buyer transacts business, the bank often waives charges rather than collect from its own customer. However, this plan sometimes leads to friction with customers if the banker insists upon collecting exchange.

The Grain Rate Decision

The I. C. C. is certainly going to have plenty of trouble with its recent decision in the Western Grain Rate Case—Part 7 to No. 17000. Several of the State Commissions approve the entire decision and are urging that the carriers be told they may expect no extension beyond Jan. 1. Others want certain parts covered in a rehearing, permitting the remainder to become effective the first of the year. Still others want the effective date made July 1.

A Washington report, dated Oct. 1, is that the carriers have arranged for a conference with the I. C. C., and when that is held, the railroads are expected to insist that a rehearing on the whole decision, be granted.

The Sioux City Grain Exchange, in opposing reopening of the grain case, says that respondents, criticism of the measure of proportional rates prescribed for application between markets is without merit; that elimination of transit, where proportional rates are available, will more than compensate for any alleged reduction in proportionals, and that proportional rates will increase rather than reduce revenues derived from movement of traffic from market points.

Denial of the carriers' petition is asked by the Port of Portland, the Portland Traffic and Transportation Association and other organizations of Portland, Ore.

The state of Nebraska, in answer to carriers' petition for rehearing and reconsideration, denies that the general rate level existing at the present time is insufficient to provide a fair return to the respondents and denies that the rate level in the past has been insufficient to provide such return. It further denies that in entering its order in the case the Commission failed to comply with its duty, as provided by section 15a of the interstate commerce act, to provide a fair return to the respondents. Denial of other contentions of the carriers also is made.

The state of North Dakota, doing business as the North Dakota Mill and Elevator Association, "vigorously" protests against further delay and continuous hearings and rehearsings upon the order of the Commission.

The Southwestern Millers' League says the Commission very properly prescribed one rate for the transportation of all grain and all grain products, and should adhere to that method of making rates on those commodities in the future. It says that the prescription of one rate level for all grain and grain products, with fairly reasonable transit privileges, will do much to bring order out of the present chaotic rate conditions.

Minnesota-Dakota Transit Millers assert that respondents' showing does not warrant a rehearing or reargument on the question of discrimination and prejudice practiced for more than five years against them. They ask for denial of respondents' petition in so far as it may relate to their situation and request a final order, effective at the earliest lawful date, requiring removal of the prejudice and discrimination against the millers.

The Hutchinson Board of Trade has asked for rehearing and reargument as to that part of the order that fixes rates from Hutchinson and points west and southwest thereof in Kansas and Colorado to Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Memphis, Tenn., based upon the Kansas City combination; and that Hutchinson be granted proportional rates to Missouri River points and points east thereof and to points in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Memphis, Tenn.

The consumption of ground wheat in the U. S. has, during the past 5 years, averaged about 502,000,000 bushels or 4.2 bu. per capita.

Inquiry Into Russian Wheat Sales

The com'ite appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the activities and propaganda of the Russian Soviet in the United States held a hearing at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29, in the Federal Bldg., to take testimony of John A. Bunnell, pres. of the Board of Trade, Joseph Badenoch, chairman of its business conduct com'ite, Joseph Griffin, resident partner of the New York house executing the orders and L. A. Fitz, in charge of the Chicago office of the Grain Futures Administration, on the sales of wheat for future delivery by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, alleged by Arthur Hyde, sec'y of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to have been made for the purpose of ruining the market for American wheat growers.

MR. BUNNELL said his information came from Mr. Badenoch, chairman of the business conduct com'ite, who on Sept. 13 or 14th had told him of rumors that the Russians were selling wheat. Immediately the Chicago office of the Grain Futures Administration, which alone has power to call for information from the New York brokers, was requested to find out what it could about it. The Grain Futures Administration knew nothing about the Russian sales until its attention was directed by the officials of the Chicago Board of Trade. Nothing further was heard from the Administration until Mr. Hyde sent a telegram asking the Board of Trade to stop the Russian selling. A com'ite of the Board of Trade consisting of Attorney Silas H. Strawn, James Norris, Peter B. Carey and Siebel C. Harris conferred with Hyde and Chairman Legge of the Farm Board, and later with Robert Lamont, sec'y of commerce, and as a result the directors of the Board of Trade adopted the following resolution:

Following the interview of our com'ite with you yesterday and appreciating the courtesy extended to the com'ite and the information you have furnished us, the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, at a meeting held this morning, expressing the desire to co-operate with the government to the fullest extent in protecting the interests of the people of our country and in furthering maintenance of the principles of our government, unanimously adopted the following resolution.

The board has considered the situation brought to their attention by the secretary of agriculture respecting the short selling of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade by the Russian Soviet government. The board wishes to show every evidence of co-operation in the protection of the American farmer in the free grain markets. It is the conclusion of the board that the selling of futures upon our exchanges by any foreign government is a new development of commerce of seriously objectionable character and it must be brought to an end.

The board through its business conduct com'ite has always discountenanced bear raids and manipulation of prices and it again instructs that com'ite to take particularly vigorous measures necessary to prevent such activities. In formulating their judgment as to such activities, unduly large short selling as distinguished from hedging may be considered as evidence thereof.

I trust the above action of our board will meet with your approval and evidence a spirit of the fullest co-operation. With renewed assurances of my high regard, I am, Respectfully yours, John A. Bunnell, president Chicago Board of Trade.

MR. BUNNELL: It is not necessarily a detriment to the American farmer for the Russians to sell wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade. It may have been hedging. Canada does it. Argentina is doing it; but I am not here to defend Russia. If it is a regular hedging transaction it is not a gamble.

JOSEPH BADENOCH: On Sept. 12 one of our members reported rumors of Soviet government selling wheat, and in the morning about 8:30 to 9 I went to Fitz' office

and asked him to go over the reports of transactions, and after doing so he found nothing unusual, so he sent a man to New York. On Sept. 23 we got the names of the three houses, and we wired two of them to send reports. We learned that the business was handled for them in Chicago by Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., Logan & Bryan, J. E. Bennett & Co., Stein, Alstrin & Co., and J. S. Bache & Co. Two of the New York houses, A. Norden & Co., and Wachsmann & Wassall did not report their sales to the Futures Administration.

Russia has more cash wheat than was sold on our market, having approximately 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bus. cash wheat on hand.

The orders were limited at a price limit. Had it been their intention to depress the market the instruction to brokers would have been to sell regardless of price. The Russians have since bought back 400,000 or 500,000 bus. wheat.

L. A. FITZ was taken to task severely by the chairman of the com'ite for the interpretation placed by the Department on the law requiring individuals but not corporations to make reports of trades in excess of 500,000 bus. A lengthy questioning brought out that the government did not know of the Russian transactions until informed by the Board of Trade officials.

JOSEPH GRIFFIN: Our firm was long wheat when the orders came in and their execution reduced our net long position. We sold 2,300,000 bus. in two days. The order has all the earmarks of a legitimate transaction, with no purpose to bear down the price of wheat.

THE COM'ITE: We do not question the ethics of the men handling the transaction.

Testifying before the House com'ite in New York Sept. 27, E. Y. Belitzky, vice pres. and treas. of the All Russian Textile Syndicate, Inc., said short sales of 7,765,000 bus. of wheat were placed on Sept. 9 in the Chicago wheat market on an order from a client named Chlegborg in Hamburg, and were placed with the intention to fix the price for futures.

MR. BELITZKY stated that the transaction was not made to depress the price of the American market in wheat futures, and that while the market in future was declining at the time of sales in question, it had been declining for a year before and continued to decline thereafter.

"The All-Russian Syndicate has purchased \$262,000,000 of cotton, \$5,000,000 worth of sugar, \$2,500,000 worth of machinery, and has sold wheat futures to the value of less than \$7,000,000," Mr. Belitzky's statement explained. "In this record surely there is not the slightest indication of a desire or an intent to manipulate the commodity markets, or to injure the American farmer."

A. L. WACHSMANN, of Wachsmann & Wassall, testified that his firm was not a member of the clearing house and therefore not compelled to report short sale transactions. He said that this was done only when requested by a Washington department. He said his firm handled 3,110,000 bus. of the short sales and had the orders executed through various Chicago sources.

ADOLPH E. NORDEN, partner in the firm of A. Norden & Co., said his firm handled 2,355,000 bushels of the short sales. He said his business was particularly in cotton. His firm was not a member of the clearing house, it was stated, and therefore not subject unless requested to making a report of short sale transactions.

Death of Arthur J. Mitchell

Arthur J. Mitchell, treasurer and manager of the Mitchell Brothers Publishing Co., publishers of the American Miller and the American Elevator and Grain Trade, died at his home in Chicago Sept. 25, after a short illness.

Mr. Mitchell had been identified with the American Miller from its inception in 1872 at Ottawa, Ill., in the interests of a millstone-dresser manufacturer. An earnest and industrious worker he devoted his entire life to the business. A kindly man with an even temper, always highly regarded and greatly respected by those who knew him.

He was born Oct. 21, 1852, at Ottawa, and after finishing school entered the employ of Chisholm Bros., mill furnishers, who in 1873 realized that the central West needed a journal for communication between widely scattered millers, and in May brought out the first number of the American Miller.

A younger brother, Harley B. Mitchell, became editor of the paper in 1876, and shortly afterward it was taken over by the brothers, who issued thereafter as the Mitchell Bros. Publishing Co.

Mr. Mitchell took a personal interest in the operative millers who were supporters of the magazine. He was ever ready to find them new connections when any mill closed permanently, and they came to rely on his friendly counsel and sound judgment.

He is survived by the widow, one son, Arthur H., and a daughter, Mrs. Sanford S. Holden.

Circleville, O., Oct. 4.—Ten thousand tons of straw in the millyard of the Container Corporation of America here has been destroyed by fire today. A. C. Moore, superintendent of the plant, placed the loss at \$75,000.

The gross income from crops last year was estimated at \$5,603,000,000 and that from live stock and live stock products at \$6,249,000,000. Crop income declined \$73,000,000, as compared with 1928, but the gross income from live stock and live stock products increased \$183,000,000.



Arthur J. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Farm Relief Cutting Farmer's Own Throat

Grain Dealers Journal: I do not wonder that the grain trade are down on Legge and his Farm Board; but I cannot see why the farmer should pay taxes continuously on something to cut his own throat.

Why don't the farmers send a com'te to Mr. Legge, asking him to explain in what way he thinks he is benefiting the farmer. If he does not explain I would suggest that they feed him some of these cheap eggs in a way that they would do the most good.—X., Croft, Kan.

Keep Cost Records

Grain Dealers Journal: One of the most crying needs in the country elevator today is accurate cost records. How can a grain buyer know what margin he must take if he does not know his costs of operation.

The day when a man can count how much money he has in the bank, then at the end of the year count it again and if it is more than he started with, call that profit, is past. Business is done now on such narrow margins that he cannot afford such careless cut and try methods.

I would urge every elevator operator to install a cost system. Properly kept it would show him where he makes his surest profits and where he makes his losses. With sufficiently detailed information he would be in a position to know what margins he can afford to take on the various grains and what sidelines he can handle to best advantage.

Such action on the part of country elevator operators would exert a potent influence in putting the country elevator business on a profitable basis.—Chas. Avery.

The Russian Smoke Screen

Grain Dealers Journal: The latest "smoke screen" Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde and Chairman Legge have laid down, in an attempt to divert the attention of the public from their "shortcomings" in helping the farmers and the prices of grain, was their condemnation of Russia selling short 7,500,000 bushels of wheat in the Chicago market. That amount is only a part of a day's business in Chicago and if it had been an individual instead of Russia, we might never have heard of it. Apparently that wasn't the main factor in depressing wheat prices recently for they have been dropping ever since the "exposure."

The Farm Board and government "are getting nowhere fast," but that is only to be expected by those who have been in the grain business perhaps their whole lives and know that supply and demand will prevail regardless.

It is encouraging to note many of the daily newspapers are already seeing thru existing and future agricultural conditions and realize the government agencies cannot hope to overcome same through the present Agricultural Marketing Act. The best part is, that they have the nerve to come out and say so through their editorial columns. When you see these in print why not drop the editor a line of commendation, as he is only human, and really wants to know your reactions.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Why the Discrepancy in Germination Tests?

Grain Dealers Journal: Last winter I sent a sample of corn to Manhattan, Kan., for a germination test and kept an equal amount from the same ears side by side.

My test at home showed 92 and the college test showed 75.

The owner of the land went into the air and said that as I was a dealer maybe they had it in for me and that he would send a sample. I procured one for him and the report came back, 67. Then I told him if we could get a member of the Farm Bureau to send one in it might show better. His tenant was a member and he sent one in that tested 92. Will someone kindly tell me why?

I do not know that the other two tests are in evidence, but mine is, also a field of corn grown from that crib, which shows as good a stand of corn as anyone would care to see.—Wm. F. Bolan, Topeka, Kan.

Farmers Should Utterly Repudiate the Gold Brick Without Delay

A part of the public, too little informed to know any better, thinks farmers are receiving great favors from the government thru the agricultural marketing act and the Federal Farm Board. Those who have this notion blame the farmers for being persistent seekers of pap at the expense of other groups.

Another part of the public, understanding the futility of the marketing act and the Farm Board in bringing relief to agriculture, looks upon farmers as lacking in good sense to seek or accept such a gold brick. These people brand farmers as easy marks and dun-dreheads.

It would be a most wholesome thing to have the public in general understand that the marketing act, with its Farm Board, is a folly not properly chargeable to farmers. The demand for it did not come from the grass roots. The nearest it came to having farmer approval was the acquiescence of a few farm leaders.

And that part of the public which thinks the agricultural marketing act is a special favor to farmers ought to be informed that the marketing act and the Farm Board haven't done agriculture a nickel's worth of good—aye, and that this is not the worst of it. They have done the farmers' co-operative movement great and lasting harm.

Co-operative marketing has been thrown into confusion by the top-down corporations set up by the Farm Board, dominated by it, and manned by high-salaried executives recruited from the old-line trades. These corporations, in which farmers are exercising not the slightest voice, will stand in the way of the development of true co-operatives, built from the bottom up, owned and controlled by farmers, and operated in their interests.

If farmers are to regain a reputation for fairness among those who think the marketing act is a special privilege, and a reputation for good judgment among those who think it is a gold brick, and if they are to minimize the damage done to the co-operative movement by the counterfeit co-operatives set up by the Farm Board, they should

utterly repudiate and disown the whole thing—and the sooner, the better.—Nebraska Union Farmer.

Live Convention Planned by the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n

A live convention program has been tentatively arranged by the sec'y and officers of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, for its 3rd annual convention, to be held on Oct. 28 and 29 at the Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, Neb. So many problems are before the grain trade at this time and their solution is of so much importance to the trade that a good attendance is practically assured and a great deal of interest is bound to be manifested. Here is the program:

Tuesday, Oct. 28, 10 A. M.

Invocation—Rev. Walter I. Aitken, pastor St. Paul Church, Lincoln.

Address of Welcome—S. A. Sanderson, pres. Lincoln Chamber of Commerce.

Response—C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha Grain Exchange.

Opening Address—Pres. T. B. King of the Ass'n.

Appointment of com'tes on new members, resolutions, and nominations.

Annual report of Sec'y J. N. Campbell, Omaha.

Annual report of Treas. Cobe S. Venner, Havelock.

Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1:30 P. M.

New Western Grain Rates—J. A. Little, Lincoln, followed by discussion.

Wheat Improvement Work—F. P. Manchester, sec'y Omaha Grain Exchange.

Grain Inspections at Omaha—Harry R. Clark, chief inspector, Omaha Grain Exchange.

Common Interests of All Grain Dealers—E. L. Brown, Chester.

Tuesday, 6:15 P. M.

Banquet—A. H. Bewsher, Omaha, toastmaster.

Singing—Omaha Grain Exchange Quartet.

Humorous Reading—Ted Branson, Salina, Kan.

Present Conditions a Challenge—C. D. Morris, Western Railways Com'te on Public Relations, Chicago.

Wednesday, Oct. 29, 9:30 A. M.

Good of the Order—Chas. Quinn, sec'y Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Farm Board Activities—Geo. A. Lee, attorney, Lincoln.

Scale Inspection Rules—Discussion.

Wednesday, 1:30 P. M.

Warehouse Laws, Federal and State.—W. H. Holliday, supervisor of Federal Warehouse Law in Nebraska, and Supt. Nelson of the State Warehouse Dept., followed by open discussion led by Omar Marshall, Superior.

Report of Resolutions Com'te.

Election of Officers.

New Business.

Adjournment.

Grain dealers and millers from all parts of the state and elsewhere will find a hearty welcome awaiting them at Lincoln. Those that have wives and sweethearts are encouraged to bring them along for the occasion. In fact, special provision has been made by the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce for the entertainment of the ladies while the men concern themselves with the more prosaic activities of the convention. Not only that, but those who have charge of the evening's activities on the first day of the convention, declare the banquet will be an affair for the ladies as well as for the men.

Come one, come all, to Lincoln on Oct. 28 and 29.

The Illinois corn husking contest will be held the first week in November in McLean county. The Eugene Funk farm near Bloomington has been chosen for the site of the contest.

The Millers National Federation, which has won every round in the court proceedings to resist the spying activities of the Federal Trade Commission during the past five years, will fight the appeal taken by the Commission to the Court of Appeals.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 21-23. Southern Mixed Feed Mfr's Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 23-24. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

Oct. 28. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n., Deshler Hotel, Columbus, O.

Oct. 28-29. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, Neb.

Oct. 30-31. Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n at Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, Neb.

Dec. 9-11. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, Ward Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.

Jan.—Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n at Denver, exact dates to be set by officers.

Jan. —. The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Mason City, Ia., in the latter part of January.

Feb. 3-5. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 28-30. Society of Grain Elevtr. Superintendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Clyde Truesdell to Hutchinson

Clyde Truesdell, for a number of years popular right hand man to Stanley Christopher of B. C. Christopher & Co., at Kansas City, dealing mostly with cash grain, has taken charge of his company's Hutchinson office and its sub offices. Jack Carrigan, formerly in charge at Hutchinson, has moved to Dodge City and taken charge of that office of his company.

Clyde has been working with the southwestern grain trade for ten years and is well known thruout that territory among the country elevator operators as well as in the primary markets.

Mr. Truesdell began his grain trade experience in the office of Russell Grain Co., at Kansas City, and on the road. Six years later he was operating a branch office at Hutchinson. Soon after that he joined B. C. Christopher & Co. as a solicitor. He stayed on the road for a few months, then went to the Kansas City office where he was given charge of originating cash grain business, and the organization that develops it for his company.

During the past two years Hutchinson has developed so rapidly as a primary market serving the immense wheat producing territory in southwestern Kansas, that it now handles over 1,000 cars a day during the rush season. The move of B. C. Christopher & Co. in sending Clyde to take charge of its office there is in line with those of other large companies in establishing cash connections at leading primary markets.

Russian plans for the 1931 wheat crop call for the planting of 15,000,000 more acres than were put out for the present crop. These plans will hardly materialize, but she has the available wheat land, and when planting, harvesting, and marketing facilities have been provided, can deluge the world with wheat, if another revolution does not turn her back into the dark ages.

The Seven Services of the Grain Exchange to the Farmer

C. B. Rader, secretary of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, in an article in the Executive's Magazine explains in a business like way the functions of a grain exchange, why the Grain Exchange earns a cent and a half a bushel and justifies this charge. He elucidates seven services the Grain Exchange gives to the farmer in exchange for this one and one-half cent a bushel. These are:

1. Informs him by radio at his home as to the current price of wheat on central markets, at short intervals each day, while the crop is moving.

2. Enables the elevator man to pay the farmer to-day's price today.

3. Enables the grain commission house to pay the elevator man today's price today.

4. Provides the farmer, a skilled producer, with a skilled agent.

5. Brings the farmers grain at the terminal market in contact with the world's buyers.

6. Maintains all buying and selling operations open to the public and the press.

7. Provides, through the futures market, machinery for relieving the farmer of the burden of price risk, which is inherent in the grain business.

Mr. Rader says:

"The man who assumes this risk is the speculator. He makes a business of risk taking. He is far from an economic leech as he has sometimes been painted. One thing should always be remembered about the speculator—he contributes something to the trade, and that something is his money. He risks his capital. If in exchange for this risk he can make some profit he is entitled to it, for he sustains tremendous losses at times in the exercise of his function.

"The point I am trying to make is that speculation is not done by just a small group of people nor is it confined to speculation in grain, as thousands of people in all walks of life buy and sell quantities of grain from time to time, which are termed speculative trades and which have an influence on both sides of the market. The speculator operates in practically every manufactured or agricultural commodity known to man, and it is thru the influence of that class of people that a ready market is made for commodities of all kinds."



Clyde Truesdell, Hutchinson, Kan.

Keep the Testing Bucket Handy

Much has been said about the importance of testing wheat and properly discounting it when it is not up to standard. Demonstrations of approved methods for handling the testing bucket, filling it, stroking off the top, and weighing, have been given by licensed inspectors all over the country. Moving pictures have been shown by the Federal Supervisors. Traveling grain solicitors have gone into inspection laboratories and studied the art of grading so as to be helpful to their shippers. Inspectors from both state and federal inspection laboratories have attended conventions and local meetings regularly. In spite of which there are still many grain buyers who will commit obvious mistakes like dipping the bucket down into the grain, or stroking off the top with the scale beam, using a single forward or backward stroke.

There is no reason why a grain dealer should not enjoy seeing his grades supported in terminal markets if he uses approved methods of testing and grading, and makes his tests on representative samples. More inspection equipment should be in common use around country elevator offices.

Roddy Harwell, manager of the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., at Vega, Tex., uses regular laboratory equipment in making his weight per bushel tests. He has one of the approved stands with funnel, and scale beam attached, setting on a platform over a barrel, and he brings his load samples into the office to be tested on this device. After the test is made the sample is dumped into the barrel, and when the barrel is full it is rolled out to the elevator and emptied into the dump pit.

Mr. Harwell does not use the scale beam for stroking off the top of the bucket. He has a regular wood stroker and uses three zig-zag strokes in accomplishing the test. Grain is dropped into the bucket from the approved height, with the proper amount of over-flow. Needless to say his test weights compare favorably with those of the terminals inspectors.

Market Analysts to Form Permanent Organization

At the meeting Sept. 24 of the Grain Market Analysts held at the Palmer House, Chicago, the 51 present voted unanimously to make it a permanent organization. Harvey Williams was appointed chairman of the com'te on permanent organization.

NAT C. MURRAY gave results of tests showing that the amount of water transpired by an acre of corn increased from 10 tons to 30 tons per day with an increase in temperature from 70 to 90 degrees.

GEO. SAUNDERS said he believed all grains would go on a domestic basis.

JOE JACKSON, the dyed-in-the-wool bear, said it was a two-sided market. "I have no opinion as to whether wheat is going up or down. I don't know."

S. W. RUSSELL, of Swift & Co., said there would be the same demand for feed for livestock as last year.

JOE JACKSON: The only statistics that are worth anything are your bank account.

SENATOR TITUS of Muscatine, Ia., who has been in the farm mortgage business for 52 years, said he had never lost 50 cents until the present deflation of farm land prices, which has forced his company to become involuntary purchasers of much farm land. "I am ashamed to tell how much."

The consensus of opinion was that very much wheat would be fed and that the price of wheat would go up.

Grain Market Factors

The gross income from all farm production was about \$11,851,000,000 in 1929, the report of the U. S. D. A., shows, as compared with \$11,741,000,000 in 1928, \$11,616,000,000 in 1927 and \$11,480,000,000 in 1928.

The Soviet Union has 23,000,000 metric tons (25,300,000 tons) of grain for sale, according to the first authoritative statement issued by the gosplan, or state planning commission, regarding this year's harvest.

Soviet Russia has opened negotiations for purchase of 100,000 tons of wheat at Liverpool and another 50,000 tons at London, it was reported in American trade circles on Oct. 3. American traders said Russia probably was purchasing wheat because she sold heavily when the prices were higher and is now able to buy back necessary supplies at a profit.

The Mitsui Line freighter, Hoyoisan Maru, now on the Columbia River, took the largest cargo of flour of the season from Seattle, Portland and Tacoma, sailing October 1 for Taku and Dairen. The vessel has 5,700 tons of flour, or approximately 205,000 sacks. This is believed to be one of the largest single shipments ever lifted in the North Pacific for the Orient.

A shipment of 206,532 bushels of No. 1 and No. 2 northern wheat left Montreal recently for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the Department of Commerce is informed. The S.S. "Ascot," Robert Reford & Company, Ltd., agents, Montreal, which arrived last month from Buenos Aires with a shipment of corn, is transporting the wheat for blending in Brazilian flour mills. Available records indicate that this is the first shipment of wheat to leave Montreal for South American countries.

August production of wheat flour totaled 10,319,319 barrels, against 9,466,217 barrels in July and 11,058,341 barrels in August, 1929, according to figures compiled yesterday by the United States Census Bureau on the basis of returns from 1,030 mills, 81 of which were idle during the month. Offal production was 852,108,561 pounds, against 774,252,407 pounds in July and 882,930,900 pounds in August, last year, and the volume of wheat ground during the month was 47,851,998 bushels, against 43,721,200 bushels in July and 50,725,188 bushels last August.

The French wheat crop is now placed at 248,000,000 bushels, compared to last year's estimate of 389,600,000 bushels, which was considerably larger than the official figure. Recent estimates have placed the French crop this year at only 208,000,000 bushels, so that this present forecast suggests considerable improvement as threshing returns are received. The carryover has been placed at around 72,000,000 bushels so that total supplies this year may reach 320,000,000 bushels. Much of this year's crop, however, is of low quality and much mixing will be necessary.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Montreal port authorities today reported a grain clog. More than 18,000,000 bushels of grain is standing here waiting for shipment to markets abroad. Elevators were stacked with 12,371,849 bushels and a long line of 65 lake boats, unable to discharge their cargoes, held a total of 5,738,291 bushels in their holds. Stocks at the head of the lakes also showed substantial increase today, going over 73,000,000 bushels, with hundreds of cars which arrived from prairies with more wheat piling up. The continued light export demand, now made worse by the Russian underselling, is responsible for the congestion.

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled by Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
July 12.....	120,334,000	2,835,000	123,169,000
July 19.....	129,290,000	2,865,000	132,155,000
July 26.....	145,361,000	2,928,000	148,289,000
Aug. 2.....	161,666,000	3,950,000	165,616,000
Aug. 9.....	171,784,000	4,536,000	176,320,000
Aug. 16.....	181,004,000	4,979,000	185,983,000
Aug. 23.....	189,911,000	5,822,000	195,733,000
Aug. 30.....	194,800,000	6,741,000	201,541,000
Sept. 6.....	199,909,000	7,188,000	207,097,000
Sept. 13.....	207,617,000	8,133,000	215,750,000
Sept. 20.....	210,763,000	8,180,000	218,943,000
Sept. 27.....	213,804,000	8,407,000	222,211,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
July 12.....	120,821,000	243,990,000	46,800,000
July 19.....	116,709,000	248,864,000	46,400,000
July 26.....	110,297,000	258,586,000	46,500,000
Aug. 2.....	106,544,000	272,160,000	46,000,000
Aug. 9.....	98,740,000	275,060,000	48,700,000
Aug. 16.....	95,396,000	281,379,000	50,000,000
Aug. 23.....	90,984,000	286,717,000	51,700,000
Aug. 30.....	90,617,000	292,158,000	53,000,000
Sept. 6.....	100,807,000	307,904,000	52,500,000
Sept. 13.....	120,871,000	336,621,000	49,400,000
Sept. 20.....	141,900,000	360,843,000	52,500,000
Sept. 27.....	148,288,000	370,499,000	53,200,000

Total American, Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930— week ending	Aug. 23.....
July 12.....	290,790,000
July 19.....	295,264,000
July 26.....	305,086,000
Aug. 2.....	318,160,000
Aug. 9.....	323,760,000
Aug. 16.....	331,379,000
Aug. 23.....	338,417,000
Aug. 30.....	345,158,000
Sept. 6.....	360,404,000
Sept. 13.....	386,021,000
Sept. 20.....	413,343,000
Sept. 27.....	423,699,000

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Sept. 26, 1930, and the corresponding weeks in 1929 and 1928:

	Sept. 26, 1930	Sept. 27, 1929	Sept. 28, 1928
Wheat	4,695,033	8,658,436	3,295,102
Oats	2,524,475	4,292,985	2,325,981
Barley	579,541	1,340,661	4,170,549
Rye	3,138,693	2,804,238	838,404
Corn	928,437	763,496	534,127
Total	11,866,179	17,859,816	11,164,163

During August there were 25,200 bushels of corn, valued at \$16,963, shipped to the United States from Dairen, Manchuria.

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

	1930	1929	1928	1927
May	31,116,846,000	96,427,000	48,627,000	27,222,000
June	7,114,483,000	94,487,000	47,089,000	24,721,000
June	14,112,335,000	93,430,000	43,770,000	22,774,000
June	21,109,641,000	92,148,000	41,065,000	21,155,000
June	28,107,475,000	92,707,000	38,922,000	22,107,000
July	5,110,953,000	96,196,000	39,097,000	26,359,000
July	12,116,797,000	102,341,000	40,515,000	26,590,000
July	19,125,191,000	108,308,000	44,404,000	27,894,000
July	26,139,694,000	120,220,000	53,396,000	33,645,000
Aug.	2,155,194,000	137,387,000	62,316,000	43,547,000
Aug.	9,165,501,000	156,013,000	72,055,000	51,386,000
Aug.	16,174,020,000	169,368,000	79,065,000	55,190,000
Aug.	23,182,275,000	176,827,000	84,140,000	57,863,000
Aug.	30,187,505,000	182,400,000	87,914,000	61,044,000
Sept.	6,191,088,000	184,408,000	91,239,000	64,448,000
Sept.	13,198,673,000	185,554,000	95,882,000	69,869,000
Sept.	20,202,620,000	188,343,000	103,382,000	75,226,000
Sept.	27,205,732,000	190,606,000	110,047,000	78,383,000
Oct.	4,202,993,000	191,592,000	116,577,000	80,396,000

	1930	1929	1928	1927
May	31,110,825,000	14,259,000	25,496,000	29,961,000
June	7,110,266,000	12,665,000	23,237,000	32,109,000
June	14,110,910,000	11,628,000	20,324,000	32,953,000
June	21,110,543,000	12,058,000	18,376,000	34,374,000
June	28,110,825,000	13,054,000	16,008,000	34,427,000
July	5,110,916,000	13,355,000	14,518,000	34,393,000
July	12,110,434,000	13,749,000	12,411,000	32,867,000
July	19,110,364,000	12,085,000	11,037,000	31,537,000
July	26,110,365,000	10,403,000	11,941,000	30,205,000
Aug.	2,110,656,000	8,751,000	13,267,000	28,162,000
Aug.	9,110,406,000	8,285,000	13,432,000	26,025,000
Aug.	16,110,263,000	7,105,000	12,483,000	24,009,000
Aug.	23,110,328,000	5,799,000	10,228,000	23,406,000
Aug.	30,110,394,000	5,417,000	9,516,000	22,312,000
Sept.	6,110,458,000	5,021,000	8,176,000	22,593,000
Sept.	13,110,469,000	4,381,000	7,862,000	22,694,000
Sept.	20,110,496,000	4,254,000	7,195,000	23,733,000
Sept.	27,110,468,000	4,197,000	6,791,000	23,687,000
Oct.	4,110,464,000	4,231,000	5,411,000	21,393,000

	1930	1929	1928	1927
May	31,110,652,000	9,280,000	7,086,000	20,502,000
June	7,110,264,000	8,176,000	6,137,000	20,343,000
June	14,110,490,000	7,905,000	5,159,000	18,498,000
June	21,110,687,000	7,550,000	4,281,000	17,920,000
June	28,110,875,000	7,430,000	3,225,000	17,790,000
July	5,110,987,000	7,501,000	2,742,000	16,339,000
July	12,110,894,000	7,133,000	2,504,000	14,966,000
July	19,110,792,000	6,975,000	2,059,000	12,629,000
July	26,110,625,000	7,403,000	1,843,000	12,081,000
Aug.	2,110,467,000	7,626,000	2,377,000	11,585,000
Aug.	9,110,393,000	10,275,000	2,042,000	11,541,000
Aug.	16,110,223,000	13,049,000	6,656,000	14,436,000
Aug.	23,110,679,000	19,060,000	10,964,000	17,315,000
Aug.	30,110,230,000	23,488,000	13,376,000	21,501,000
Sept.	6,110,264,000	24,079,000	15,257,000	24,060,000
Sept.	13,110,290,000	24,345,000	14,613,000	25,149,000
Sept.	20,110,309,000	25,800,000	15,664,000	25,137,000
Sept.	27,110,302,000	26,321,000	15,193,000	24,931,000
Oct.	4,110,304,000	26,884,000	15,043,000	25,874,000

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 7
Chicago	83½	82½	80¾	78	77½	78½	80¾	81½	83½	82½	82½	80
Winnipeg	76½	77½	74½	72½	72½	75	76¾	78	80½	78½	78½	75
Liverpool	90	91	90	87	83¾	87	84¾	88¾	87¾	90½	88½	86½
Kansas City	77½	76¾	74¾	71¾	71	72½	74½	75¾	77¾	76½	76¾	74
Minneapolis	81¾	81½	77½	76¾	75½	76	78¾	79¾	81¾	80½	75	77½
Duluth, durum	73½	73¾	71¾	69	68½	69¾	72¾	73	75¾	75	75½	72½
St. Louis	82¾	82	79½	78	75¾	77½	79¾	81¾	83¾	82½	82½	...
Milwaukee	83	82½	80½	78¾	80½	81¾	80½	81½	83¾	82½	82½	...
Chicago	82¾	82¾	80¾	78¾	77½	79½	82	83½	85½	84	85½	84¾
Kansas City	78½	79	76¾	74¾	74¾	76	78¾	79¾	81¾	80¾	81¾	80¾
St. Louis	82¾	82¾	80¾	79¾	78	80¾	82½	83¾	86¾	85	86	...
Milwaukee	82¾	82½	80½	78¾	78½	80¾	82½	83¾	85¾	84½	85½	...
Chicago	37½	38¾	36¾	36¾	37½	38¾	38¾	39	40	39¾	39¾	38
Winnipeg	31½	31½	30¾	30¾	31½	31½	32¾	33¾	34¾	33¾	32¾	30¾
Minneapolis	34	34¾	33	33	33¾	33¾	35	35½	36¾	35½	35½	34
Milwaukee	37¾	38¾	37½	37	39	40	38¾	39	40	39½	39¾	...
Chicago	51	51½	49	47½	47	48¾	50¾	51¾	53½	52½	53¾	49¾
Winnipeg	39¾	41¾	39¾	37½	38¾	40	41¾	43	44¾	43¾	42¾	38
Minneapolis	49½	50½	47½	45½	46¾	47¾	49¾	50½	52½	50½	51¾	48¾
Duluth	49¾	50½	47¾	45¾	46¾	47¾	49¾	50½	51¾	50½	51¾	48¾
Minneapolis	45½	46¾	45½	44½	44½	45	45½	45½	47	46½	46¾	45½
Winnipeg	32½	32¾	31¾	30¾	31¾	31¾	32¾	32¾	33½	33¾	33¾	31

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on July 1..	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts July 1 to Oct. 4	253,935,000	250,459,000	252,337,000
Shipments July 1 to Oct. 4	140,376,000	142,394,000	131,379,000
Stocks on Oct. 4..	149,933,000	153,100,000	97,464,000
Consumption July 1 to Oct. 4.....	52,537,000	41,020,000	57,259,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 1..	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 1 to Oct. 4	241,703,000	273,615,000	306,047,000
Shipments Nov. 1 to Oct. 4.....	154,073,000	174,549,000	202,466,000
Stocks on Oct. 4..	3,497,000	2,476,000	4,407,000
Consumption Nov. 1 to Oct. 4.....	85,732,000	97,642,000	117,262,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Oct. 4	45,233,000	55,080,000	46,331,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Oct. 4.....	20,713,000	31,289,000	23,259,000
Stocks on Oct. 4..	26,974,000	21,246,000	11,936,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Oct. 4.....	2,805,000	8,188,000	12,284,000

World's Visible Wheat Supply

(Compiled by George Broomhall, the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Daily Market Record.) All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.

	Sept. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1930	Sept. 1, 1929	Sept. 1, 1928
No. Amer. Wheat—				
E. of Rockies.....	263,760	196,160	241,270	118,550
W. of Rockies.....	9,740	5,750	8,980	7,960
Canada	86,900	102,980	92,010	30,140
U. S. A., flour as wht.	20,700	20,230	14,760	9,410
Canada, flour as wheat	490	540	420	390
Total in N. Amer.....	381,590	325,660	357,440	166,450
U. K. wheat stock...	4,720	5,240	5,420	8,480
U. K. flour as wheat.	1,320	1,240	960	1,000
Australia	27,000	33,500	13,500	5,250
Argentina	6,840	7,000	12,160	8,050
Afloat for U. K. direct	13,120	13,680	14,650	10,430
Afloat for Cont. direct	23,900	17,700	13,120	27,220
Afloat for orders.....	10,700	7,840	18,740	6,020
Total European, Argentine and afloat	87,600	86,200	77,650	66,450
Grand Total	469,190	411,860	435,090	232,900

Oats Exports

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	362,000	681,000	615,000	406,000
Feb.	153,000	439,000	329,000	167,000
Mar.	221,000	500,000	447,000	222,000
April	132,000	346,000	376,000	845,000
May	115,000	503,000	453,000	3,207,000
June	29,000	245,000	70,000	1,462,000
July	536,000	247,000	98,000	525,000
Aug.	110,000	824,000	2,396,000	1,383,000
Sept.		1,059,000	2,291,000	632,000
Oct.		902,000	1,627,000	557,000
Nov.		713,000	794,000	271,000
Dec.		146,000	984,000	376,000
Year	6,609,000	10,480,000	10,053,000	

Exports of Wheat

The following table compiled from Department of Commerce statements shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the principal U. S. ports:

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	16,186,500	13,573,000	7,064,000	11,943,000
Aug.	24,167,500	16,936,000	14,588,000	28,136,000
Sept.	18,338,000	25,706,000	39,598,000	
Oct.	14,666,500	28,272,000	36,044,000	
Nov.	15,181,000	15,955,000	26,698,000	
Dec.	12,129,500	11,866,000	11,986,000	
Jan.	13,825,000	9,559,000	11,558,500	
Feb.	9,347,500	8,704,000	6,536,000	
Mar.	7,251,500	9,152,000	7,289,500	
Apr.	7,253,000	8,928,000	7,659,500	
May	10,064,000	16,986,000	8,626,000	
June	12,287,000	8,902,000	8,093,000	

Exports crop yr. 150,852,000 165,682,000 204,076,000

Corn Exports

The exports of corn from the principal U. S. ports, for the various months, with totals for recent crop years, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Nov.	669,000	2,000,000	771,000	1,924,000
Dec.	805,000	6,187,000	1,108,000	1,693,000
Jan.	752,000	12,250,000	1,157,000	1,730,000
Feb.	855,000	8,019,000	4,034,000	1,889,000
Mar.	954,000	4,874,000	3,602,000	2,036,000
Apr.	954,000	2,460,000	3,263,000	1,387,000
May	764,000	972,000	1,104,000	1,516,000
June	708,000	905,000	968,000	1,008,000
July	330,000	768,000	796,000	631,000
Aug.	249,000	810,000	943,000	388,000
Sept.		600,000	611,000	507,000
Oct.		623,000	744,000	457,000
Total	40,468,000	19,101,000	15,172,000	

Horses and mules on farms are reported to consume per head per annum the product of 2½ acres of fertile Corn-Belt land or equivalent feed from less productive land. Young colts and idle animals do not require so much food.

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	95,474,000	61,391,000	118,594,000
Argentine	8,254,000	50,195,000	15,985,000
Australian	11,704,000	11,200,000	8,584,000
Indian	3,504,000	288,000	264,000
Russian	16,981,000		
Others	15,316,000	11,716,000	11,296,000
Total	151,236,000	134,790,000	154,723,000
Season		610,452,000	914,862,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

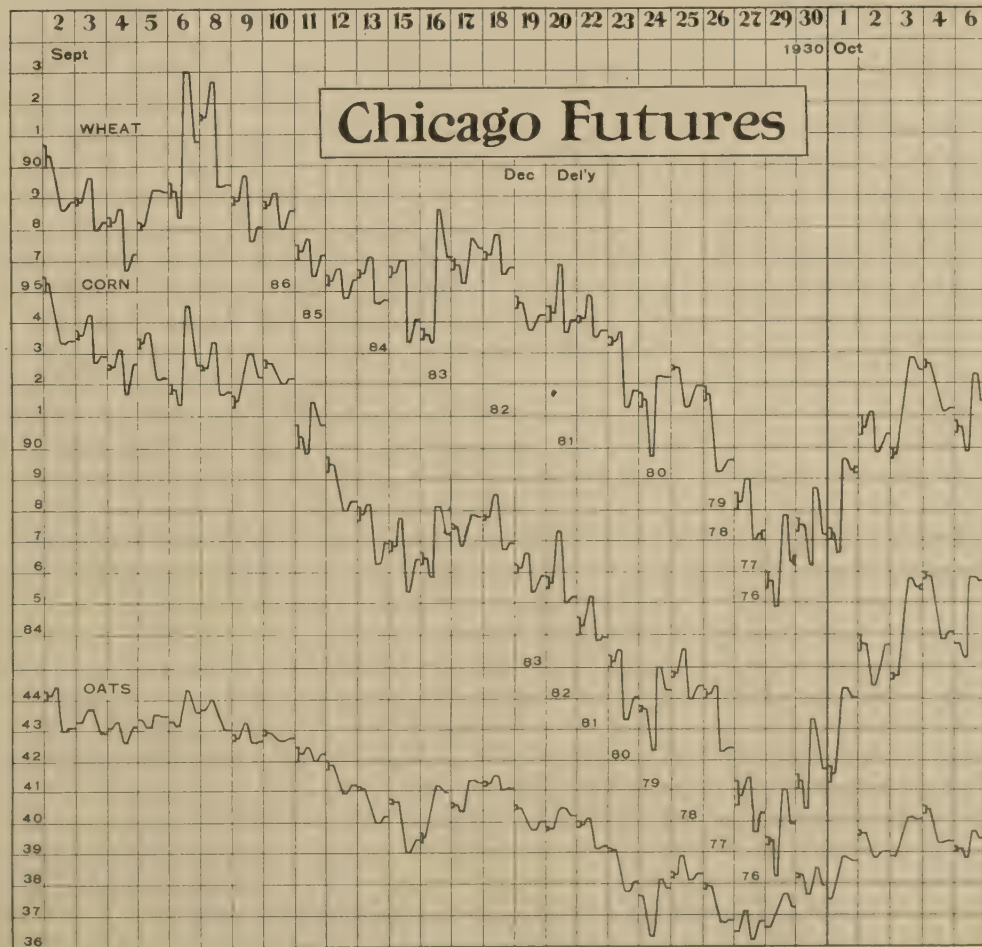
	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	2,556,000	31,955,000	17,120,000
Argentine	155,502,000	194,435,000	254,188,000
African	1,471,000	19,233,000	16,770,000
Russian	23,753,000	8,000	680,000
Others	60,048,000	9,373,000	29,613,000
Total	243,330,000	255,004,000	318,371,000
Season		270,604,000	340,528,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	794,000	2,366,000	5,940,000
Argentine	5,353,000	1,707,000	400,000
Others	3,890,000	3,488,000	2,070,000
Total	10,037,000	7,561,000	8,410,000
Season		66,297,000	62,908,000

Directors of the Farmers National Grain Corp. have elected W. H. Settle, president of Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, secretary of the corporation to succeed Lawrence Farlow, resigned.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Johnson, Kan., Sept. 26.—Acreage of winter wheat about 10% over last year.—Vosburgh Grain Co., W. W. Felts.

Ringwood, Okla., Sept. 25.—Account of the drouth conditions, very little wheat has been sown as yet. If rain comes within the next 15 days, the wheat acreage will be about normal.—X.

Coalgate, Okla., Sept. 25.—No wheat to speak of raised around here this year; not any to market. Poor corn crop, not any to ship; acreage about the same as last year. Oat acreage about same as last year, about three cars marketed.—X.

Bovina, Tex., Sept. 26.—We will have increased acreage in wheat over the past year, but am unable to state definitely how much, for there is so much pasture land being broken out for wheat. There is very little oats and corn planted here.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr., W. V. Cunningham, mgr.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1.—Light to heavy rains occurred over the state, with some wind damage here and there. There are now only a few dry areas. Elsewhere the ground is in excellent condition for plowing and for seeding winter wheat and some progress has been made. Corn is now mostly beyond danger of frost and husking has begun. Light to heavy frost occurred over the north half of Illinois but there was very little damage.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 4.—Early reports indicate that the increased acreage intended for soft wheat in southern Illinois will be more than offset by the decrease in the fall planted acreage of hard wheat in the central and northern sections of the state. A larger than usual acreage of fall rye has been sown for pasture purposes. Some did not wait for the fly-free date and the wheat that is up shows excellent stand and color. Our corn crop is not injured by recent light frost; it is now practically all matured. The corn crop here is practically "sun cured" instead of "frost cured." Think much of it will likely grade No. 3 in November.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1.—Temperatures during the first half of the week averaged from 10° to 14° above the seasonal average, with daily light to heavy rains over the greater part of the State. At the close, temperatures had fallen below the seasonal average and in the northern half light to killing frosts were reported on Monday and Tuesday. Sowing winter wheat is well along in the central and north, with much already up, but in the south sowing has just begun in some places. That already up is generally reported to be good to excellent, with good stand. Soil moisture is now satisfactory in most places and considerable fall plowing is being done. Corn is now out of danger from frost except in the extreme south, where it is still green and growing on lowland. Except in the dry areas of the south, the crop is producing a fair to good yield of good quality. The harvest of soy beans is about finished and the yield has been fair to good and of good quality.—J. H. Arrington, Senior Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago decreased 514,000 bu. last week; corn, 99,000 bu., and rye 302,000 bu., while oats increased 48,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	7,669,000	8,183,000	14,841,000
Corn	590,000	689,000	262,000
Oats	1,525,000	1,477,000	170,000
Rye	3,923,000	4,225,000	1,429,000

Snow's October Crop Report

Chicago—The Snow-Bartlett-Frazier October report shows condition of corn 52.4 and indicated crop 1,942 million bushels. Partial relief from drouth caused a little more hopeful feeling upon the part of observers, but moisture did not come soon enough to cause any material increase in yield. A large volume of new corn is being fed direct from the field, and the report is general that ears when opened show the cob but partially filled.

Thrashing returns for spring wheat show an average of 12.2 bushels per acre and a total crop of 250 million bushels. The final estimate of winter wheat was 600 million so that the total wheat crop this year approximates 850 million bushels.

Final thrashing makes an average oats yield of 33.3 bushels per acre and a total crop of 1,395 million bushels.

The following table exhibits the private estimates on condition on Oct. 1 with comparisons (in thousands of bushels, 000 omitted):

	Corn	Spring Wheat	Oats
Cromwell	2,041,000	244,000	1,403,000
Murray	1,963,000	237,000	1,372,000
Donovan	1,975,000	230,000	1,360,000
Miller	2,092,000	245,000	1,393,000
Snow	1,942,000	250,000	1,395,000
Average	2,003,000	241,000	1,385,000
Government Sept. 1, 1933, 000	1,983,000	240,000	1,391,000
Final 1929	2,614,000	228,000	1,237,000

Cromwell's Crop Report

The Cromwell-Lamson Bros. & Co., crop report puts corn production at 2,041,000, 000 bu.

The condition of corn is reported at 55.1 per cent of normal and indicates a yield of 20.1 bushels per acre, compared with a ten-year average of 28.2. Slight improvement is reported over much of the main corn belt but our previous estimate is raised but 32,000,000 bushels. As stated last month, reporters expecting a kernel of nearly normal weight may be disappointed when husking returns and crib shrinkage become known. By leading states, in millions of bushels, the indicated crop is—Ohio 81, Ind. 108, Ill. 231, Minn. 129, Ia. 338, Mo. 84, So. Dak. 78, Neb. 233, Kan. 80, Tex. 85.

Spring wheat production is practically the same as last month—at 243,000,000 bushels. The five-year average is 233,000,000. By leading states, in million bushels, No. Dak. has 97, Minn. 19, So. Dak. 35, Mont. 27, Wash.-Ore.-Ida. 42.

The oats production is estimated at 1,403,000,000 bushels and barley at 319,000,000. Late oats resisted the dry, warm weather considerably better than did late barley.

Rye Exports

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	25,000	186,000	489,000	795,000
Feb.	33,000	113,000	428,000	588,000
March	53,000	85,000	298,000	783,000
April	45,000	26,000	363,000	4,498,000
May	10,000	360,000	3,324,000	5,857,000
June	18,000	292,000	1,293,000	3,571,000
July	17,000	95,000	192,000	305,000
Aug.	18,000	464,000	691,000	1,316,000
Sept.		1,217,000	2,450,000	7,734,000
Oct.		558,000	3,074,000	6,398,000
Nov.		17,000	1,389,000	2,838,000
Dec.		21,000	489,000	1,259,000
Year		3,434,000	14,480,000	35,942,000

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 395,000 bu. last week; corn, 118,000 bu. and oats 199,000 bu. Rye increased 180,000 bu. and barley 342,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	8,530	11,789	21,989,000	28,315,000
Corn	591	687	1,278,000	964,000
Oats	1,545	6,035	8,200,000	6,282,000
Rye	3,923	1,508	6,408,000	3,987,000
Barley	318	1,352	2,147,000	827,000

*Includes 1,770,000 bu. wheat; 620,000 bu. oats; 977,000 bu. rye, and 477,000 bu. barley afloat.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ringwood, Okla., Sept. 25.—Very small amount of grain remains in farmers' hands.—X.

Johnson, Kan., Sept. 26.—Very little grain now in farmers' hands.—Vosburgh Grain Co., W. W. Felts.

Scotts, Mich., Sept. 24.—Practically all hay and straw is going forward on drouth permits. We are handling a larger volume of baled hay, straw, alfalfa and marsh hay this season than we have for several years.—White Bros.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 4.—Quite a few farmers will be shucking corn early next week, with more at it right along, which is about a month earlier than usual. Movement of corn and oats to market is very light. Old corn reserves less than usual.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Bovina, Tex., Sept. 26.—We have not settled for more than 50% of the wheat delivered here. Most men have drawn what they can and have the wheat stored. Very little corn ever goes on the market from this station.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr., W. V. Cunningham, mgr.

Western Canada Crop Estimate

Winnipeg, Oct. 1, 1930.—The estimate of the crop hereunder is based on the acreage figures issued by the Ass'n on June 30.

Returns were received from 92% of country points in the three Prairie Provinces and indicate that approximately 89% of the wheat crop is threshed.

MANITOBA			
	Acreage	Yield Bus.	Production Bus.
Wheat	2,269,200	18.9	42,887,900
Oats	1,597,000	35.3	56,374,100
Barley	1,875,100	27.1	50,815,200
Rye	120,600	20.5	2,472,300
Flax	129,600	9.9	1,283,000
SASKATCHEWAN			
Wheat	14,451,700	15.1	218,220,700
Oats	4,551,500	32.3	147,013,400
Barley	1,101,100	22.3	24,554,500
Rye	339,500	15.5	5,262,200
Flax	339,100	7.8	2,645,000
ALBERTA			
Wheat	7,269,000	17.7	128,661,300
Oats	2,431,900	39.1	95,087,300
Barley	450,600	26.6	11,986,000
Rye	151,500	14.2	2,151,300
Flax	14,600	7.7	112,400
AGGREGATE			
Wheat	23,989,900	16.2	389,769,900
Oats	8,580,400	34.8	298,474,800
Barley	3,426,800	25.5	87,355,700
Rye	611,600	16.2	9,885,800
Flax	483,300	8.4	4,040,400
Total deliveries at country points 1929-30			240,572,000 bus.
Allowance for seed, feed, and country mills, etc.			55,000,000 bus.
Final summary			295,572,000 bus.
J. G. Fraser, manager, Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.			

Barley Exports

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for years named, were as follows:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	574,000	1,925,000	1,701,000	1,006,000
Feb.	823,000	2,974,000	879,000	1,257,000
March	624,000	1,918,000	688,000	2,121,000
April	624,000	1,627,000	654,000	1,151,000
May	1,207,000	1,032,000	1,092,000	1,337,000
June	397,000	2,519,000	1,663,000	1,186,000
July	554,000	3,817,000	1,999,000	2,360,000
Aug.	1,143,000	4,357,000	8,583,000	4,065,000
Sept.		5,991,000	14,363,000	6,637,000
Oct.		1,532,000	11,342,000	6,927,000
Nov.		815,000	4,866,000	6,490,000
Dec.		1,017,000	6,549,000	3,425,000
Year		29,532,000	54,379,000	37,962,000

Burlington Elevator at St. Louis Enlarged to 2,400,000 Bus. Capacity

The completion of the new 1,000,000-bu. elevator of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. at St. Louis, Mo., increases the grain storage capacity of the railroad company at that point to 2,400,000 bus. in what is known as the "Burlington A" Elevator. The new house brings the storage room of the St. Louis market up to 13,500,000 bus., and with the added facilities for drying, cleaning, clipping and purifying will be very much appreciated by shippers to buyers in that market.

The new elevator is not merely a storage annex for the existing house but is a complete elevator with its own working house. Conveyor galleries connecting the old and the new elevators obtain the maximum service from both. The new construction consists of workhouse, storage annex, track shed, conveyor galleries and drying plant.

Quick unloading of incoming box cars and their prompt release for return to the harvest fields is promoted by the special car dumper, the capacity of which may be imagined when it requires a belt 50 inches wide with four rows of 12x8 staggered buckets to take away the grain. It was necessary to purchase a special switch engine, operated by the elevator company, to move the cars in and out in order to realize the full advantage of the dumper's rapid unloading capacity. In a day of 10 hours 75 cars of grain can be unloaded.

Besides the several main yard tracks the elevator is served by four receiving tracks, No. 1 serving the old house, while Nos. 2, 3 and 4 serve the new house, and a shipping track, No. 1 lies between receiving track No. 1 and the two outer receiving tracks, Nos. 3 and 4.

THE WORKING HOUSE is of reinforced concrete and steel construction on pile foundations. The building is 36 ft. by 57 ft. 8 ins., and 206 ft. high from top of foundation slab to the roof slab at eaves. A stair and elevator leg bay is attached. In order from the ground up are first story, lower bin story, cleaning story, upper bin story, spouting floor, distributing floor, scale floor, garner floor and head floor.

The equipment of the working house includes one 25,000-bu. receiving leg driven by a 125-h.p. electric motor thru a herringbone reduction gear; three 16,000-bu. shipping legs with 34 inch belts, carrying two rows of 8x8 Buffalo Buckets and driven by three 100-h.p. motors thru gear reduction sets. All head pulleys are covered with 4-ply rubber belt, the lagging consisting of 30-oz. duck with a friction test of 10 lbs., and rubber cover 1/40-in. thick. A No. 15 Eureka Cleaner is driven by a 15-h.p. motor; a No. 11 Monitor Clipper is driven by a 75-h.p. motor; and a No. 37 Eureka Clipper is driven by a similar motor. An Eureka Wheat Washer; a second wheat washer; a No. 5 grain separator; four 2,500-bu. hopper scales; four 3,000-bu. garners; a service elevator and a dust collecting system complete the equipment.

The elevator leg casings are of No. 14 steel plate and the heads of No. 12 gage steel. The boots have automatic adjusting take-ups, the electric motors driving the legs run at a speed of 725 r.p.m., which is reduced by the herringbone gear to 28 r.p.m. for the head shaft. These were made by the D. O. James Mfg. Co., and Hyatt Bearings are used in the high and interme-

diate gears. The legs are equipped with D. O. James Back Stops.

Silent chain drives are employed for the other reductions, the speed reduction being from 720 r.p.m. to 175 r.p.m. on the driving pulleys of the conveyor belts. The three 42-in. shipping belts required 25-h.p. motors, and the two receiving conveyors 10 and 20-h.p. motors. Motors of 40-h.p. are used on the two car pullers, 75-h.p. is used on the car unloader, 50 h.p. on the jack leg, 7½ h.p. on the transfer conveyor, 25 h.p. on drier fan, 20 h.p. on cooler fan, and 7½ h.p. on the air compressor, there being in all twenty-seven motors. All motors are equipped with ball bearings, are built with open frames and most of them for starting at full voltage. The motors above 30 h.p. are started at reduced voltage by means of dust-tight starters; and the large leg motors have compensators specially designed to exclude all dust. The smaller motors have Allen-Bradley Dust-tight Starters. The contactors can not be operated unless the cabinet is entirely closed. By thus conforming to the National Electrical Code the operators of the house receive the benefit of the lowest insurance rate.

Spouting, draw-off hoppers, leg casings, manholes and gratings, conveyor runway supports, belt cross overs and bin valves were supplied chiefly by the Weller Metal Products Co.

The bins in the working house have a capacity of 108,000 bus. Three deep bins have a capacity of 5,925 bus. each, one deep bin 5,130 bus., three leg bins 1,490 each, one leg bin 2,190, 16 cleaner bins, 2,605 each, 6 cleaner bins 2,480 each, 2 cleaner bins 1,720 each, 6 cleaner bins 2,400 each, 2 cleaner bins 2,080 each and the drier garner holds 4,250 bus.

THE RICHARDSON CAR UNLOADER hopper discharges on a 48-in. belt, in turn discharging on a 48-in. tunnel belt conveyor discharging into receiving leg.

The tunnel to workhouse basement is of concrete and waterproof. Two additional car pullers, one a double drum puller between shipping track No. 1 and receiving track No. 2 and another single drum puller between workhouse and receiving track No. 1 are provided.

When unloading grain cars are spotted on tracks Nos. 3 and 4 and doors taken off by a power door remover.

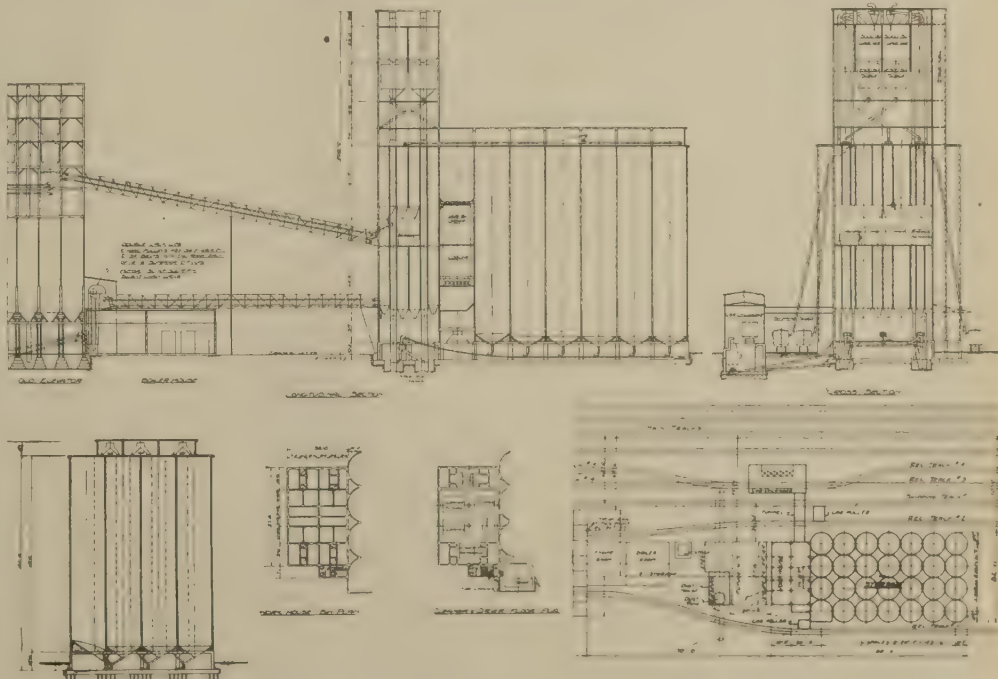
Grain unloaded from cars and elevated by the receiving leg goes to scales and then to a universal spout feeding the workhouse bin for cleaning, or into the upper drier garner for drying, or to a by-pass spout to reach as many of the lower cleaner bins as possible, or to any one of the three car spouts for reloading, or to belts for storage.

Grain to be shipped is spouted from storage bins onto the three basement conveyors and conveyed to the boot of any of the four workhouse legs by direct or by transfer conveyor, elevated and discharged into the garners over the hopper scales and spouted directly to the three car loading spouts or to bins.

Grain from bins over cleaning machines is spouted to the cleaning machines, clippers or washers. Screenings are spouted to bin below cleaners. Grain from the washers is discharged into one of the large bins below, from which it may be spouted to a leg, elevated, weighed and sent to the drier. The contents of the lower bins may be spouted to any of the four legs.

Grain to be dried may come direct from any leg. From the drier garner it is spouted into the drier section by means of choke feed valves to permit of a continuous drying operation. From the drier unit it flows thru the cooler and discharges thru automatic valves to garner below cooler. From that garner grain is dropped into a spout leading direct to leg or to a conveyor and conveyed to basement of workhouse, where it may be sent to any of the boots, elevated, weighed and distributed to the storage bins, workhouse bins or shipping spouts.

Grain from the existing elevator is conveyed by the existing conveyor belt to boots of jack legs, elevated and placed on ship-



Conveyor Galleries Connecting Old and New Structures. Longitudinal Section; Cross Sections thru Working House and Storage Annex, and Ground Plan of Burlington Elevator at St. Louis, Mo.

[See pages 448-449, 450-451]

ping conveyors in lower conveyor gallery, discharging therefrom to spouts in the new workhouse, where it may be sent to any of the four elevator legs. When grain is to be transferred in the other direction, from new workhouse to existing elevator it is spouted from the scales thru the universal distributing spouts to either of the two upper cleaner bins, from which it may be spouted thru turnheads and fixed spouting to the two upper bridge conveyors and conveyed to existing elevator and discharged upon the four existing cupola conveyors for distribution.

The shipping shed between the unloader and workhouse is of structural steel with galvanized roof covering. In the shed are two car spouts, one for each of the two tracks. On the opposite side of the workhouse is a shipping canopy of structural steel with galvanized corrugated siding, and equipped with a car spout. Under each car spout is a steel platform.

The signal system of red and green lights in unloader house and on the scale floor is so arranged that track man can turn on the green lights, thereby turning on the red lights, but can not turn off the red lights. Three similar systems are provided between scale floor and shipping sheds one for each car spout.

A standard pneumatic ticket carrier is provided, with stations at the scale floor connecting with unloader shed, first floor of workhouse, storage bin floor and scale floor in old house. Electric signals work both ways for the two bin floor stations, so when the weigher dispatches a ticket he can push a button ringing a bell, thereby notifying the bin floor man that a ticket is coming to him. Then when the bin floor man makes his set he signals back to the weigher that the set is made.

All electric wiring is in rigid metal sheathed conduit with flexible connections to motors. All receptacles for lamps are vapor-proof with vaporproof globes so that no dust can enter into direct contact with lamp bulb. In the basement of the workhouse are twenty-four lights and on the storage bin floor are twenty-one. One 100-ft. extension cable is provided with handle and metal guard, and hook on end and switch. A second cord 50 ft. long is provided for inspection of lower cleaner bins. The compressed air system for blowing out the motors to reduce the fire hazard operates at 90 lbs. pressure. All small doors are metal covered. The stairs from basement of workhouse to top floor are of steel.

THE STORAGE ANNEX is of reinforced concrete and steel construction on a pile foundation, 180x83 ft. It contains 28 circular bins 20 ft. inside diameter and 115 ft., 8 ins. high from top of bin bottom slab on first floor level to the top. They are arranged in four rows of seven bins and form 18 interspace bins, besides three end space bins where connected to workhouse. All bins have steel hoppers, increasing the space available for storage. All bins are covered with a reinforced concrete slab, minimizing the dust explosion hazard due to open bins. The cupola is of reinforced concrete and contains three 48-in. receiving conveyors and three 2-pulley self-propelling trippers. In the basement are three 42-inch shipping conveyors.

The bin capacities are 28,700 bus. for each of 15 tanks, 28,200 for each of 11 tanks, 27,850 for one tank, 6,700 for each of 15 interspace bins, 6,650 for each of 3 interspace bins and 3,000 bus. for end interspace bins, total 898,000 bus. The storage bins of the working house bring the total in the new construction to 1,020,500 bus.

In a corner storage tank near working

house is a Randolph Direct Heat Drier of 1,000 bus. capacity per hour when reducing moisture content from 22½ to 15 per cent. It is constructed of galvanized iron and equipped with the Randolph Double Automatic Temperature Control regardless of outside weather conditions. An emergency control switch is provided. The coke burning furnace is in the basement directly below the drier.

The dust collecting system, which was installed by the Cyclone Blowpipe Co., is designed to keep all parts of the working house clean. The 75-h.p. motor-driven exhaust in first story of working house collects from all conveyor belt head discharges except two in upper gallery, loading spouts to upper gallery belts, conveyors and all cleaning machine collectors, and the following floor sweeps, 6 in storage basement, 2 in workhouse basement, 2 on workhouse first floor, 2 on cleaner floor, one on workhouse bin floor, 4 on storage bin floor, one each on scale floor, head floor, unloader pit and cooler floor of drier. For the elevator legs there is provided four sets of the Budd-Sinks dust prevention systems, whereby the dust is removed without loss of weight of grain, the material being returned to weighing garner.

The plant was designed and erected by the Jas. Stewart Corporation, under direction of W. T. Krausch, engineer of buildings, C. B. & O. R. R.

It is operated by the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Argentina contemplates asking the United States government to remove temporarily the duty of 25c per bushel on corn to allow the shipment of 19,000,000 bus. corn to the United States.

Farmers Elevators and the Farm Board

BY MILLARD MYERS

The farmers elevator companies are ethical institutions, meeting the trade fairly, operating on a living margin of profit and guaranteeing the farmers always the highest prices for grain, honest weights and grades. They bid for grain on the basis of price and hold their business by service. They have helped the farmers of the grain belt more than all other co-operative agencies combined. They are efficient, well managed institutions, an asset to their communities and command the respect of the entire commercial world.

Farmers elevators from the beginning have put money into the hands of their members; they have grown up, become strong without subsidy, membership fees, or government aid. Farmers elevators, like English and Scottish co-operation, which has lasted 100 years are founded on the solid rock of service. They are permanent and pay their own way. I do not expect them to be destroyed or to be displaced by present promotions, even though a group of pool minded men backed by a pool minded farm board with unlimited pools of Government money may refuse to give them financial aid or try to coerce them into joining pools and signing away their birthrights. The fighting spirit still lives.

Should the pool minded people succeed in getting control of farmer owned elevators and, so to speak, take them out of the picture and away from their present owners, Heaven help the grain farmer. Subsidized co-operation does not long endure—it is of few days and full of trouble.



New 1,020,500-bu. Elevator, Working House and Conveyor Galleries of Furlington Elevator "A" at St. Louis, Mo.
[See pages 447-449-450-451]

Dumping Eight Cars an Hour into C. B. & Q.'s New Elevator at St. Louis

The new 1,100,000 bushel elevator in St. Louis, owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad embodies all the improvements made in the last few years for handling grain efficiently and rapidly.

A Richardson Box Car Dumper similar in design and manufacture to those used by the Quaker Oats at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and at the Aunt Jemima Mill of the same company in St. Joseph, Mo., provides for speeding up the unloading of grain received by rail.

This car dumper was manufactured by the Richardson Engineering Co. Its inventor, Mr. Henry Richardson and his associates, have devoted upwards of sixteen years and much capital to the problems of unloading grain from box cars by machinery and this simple and efficient unloader is the result of their efforts.

From the first day this Car Dumper has been consistently unloading from 30 to 40 cars a day. When conditions inside the elevator were such that grain could be received without delay, cars were unloaded at the rate of 8 per hour, in fact eight cars of corn averaging sixteen hundred bushels to car, were unloaded in fifty-one minutes. This record was made with one man operating the dumper, one switchman and one operator of a Plymouth Gasoline Locomotive. A cross gallery connecting the new house with the old makes it possible for the one Richardson Car Dumper to unload all the grain received for the two elevators. It is expected that during the heavy movement the machine will be running 20 hours a day, unloading all grain at a greatly reduced cost.

For many years the annual labor turnover in every terminal elevator has constituted a serious problem. Last year in the old Burlington Elevator A at St. Louis there was a turnover of more than 600 men, nearly all of these laborers finding the work behind a power shovel too great for them. Often two crews are kept working on each shovel pit, one crew resting to relieve the other after a short period of work. Even then an average of over two cars an hour per pit is unusual. But the power car dumper never tires, the work of its one operator is light and the result is fast and economical unloading of grain.

The Plymouth Gasoline Locomotive has made itself invaluable in quickly shifting cars. The layout of the Burlington Elevator yard contains 6.4 miles of trackage, all of which can be covered by the Gasoline Locomotive without once trespassing on the main line. This particular locomotive weighs 30 tons and is rated at 175 h.p., making it possible to handle 20 loaded cars with ease. It is powered by a six cylinder LeRoi engine, having a gasoline consumption of 35 gallons in 10 working hours. Once a day, generally at night, the railroad steam locomotive comes into the yard, handling the long string of cars going to and from the main line. This trackage is sufficient to hold 80 loaded cars ahead of the dumper, and also provides room for the same 80 empty cars on the other side of the dumper. Storage room for 60 cars is provided on the loading track, and in the northeast corner of the elevator yard there is storage for another 150 cars. Altho the Car Dumper is adapted to be used with the car puller, the gasoline engine does all the spotting. Loading platforms on both sides of the new head house are furnished with car pullers, handling the

cars previously spotted by the engine with prompt efficiency.

No power shovels have been installed in the new Burlington house, all unloading will be done by the Richardson Car Dumper. The power consumption per car unloaded by the dumper is 1.25 kw. hours, which is the same as that consumed by the shovel method, the Dumper having been designed so that it is almost perfectly balanced in all its movements.

It is amazing to see a box car which, with its contents of wheat may weigh as much as 160,000 pounds, spotted, clamped, side tilted once, up ended three times, emptied of its golden cargo of grain and moved away in

seven minutes, with no apparent strain and with no damage to the car.

One cannot help but be fascinated to see the two carlocks or "dogs" as they are called, rise from their kennels below the rails on the car dumper bridge, seize the car couplers at each end of the car and center the car preparatory to side tilting and up ending it. These dogs are operated by two screws working simultaneously and driven by two $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. motors. Limit switches placed in series in each dog stop the mechanism when the car has been locked.

To effect unloading the first movement of the car after it has been locked on the bridge by the car locks is the side tilt, but before this tilt takes place the manually operated door pusher arms and struts are properly positioned by the operator.

The door pusher is one of exceptional simplicity and effectiveness. Two parallel arms in front of the car door, one at the extreme right and one at the left, depend from a horizontal shaft which is carried at an elevation approximately that of the car roof and mounted in the structural steel



Box Car on Tilting Platform of Richardson Dumper in the Elevator of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. at St. Louis, Mo.
[See pages 447, 448, 450, 451]

frame of the pusher that is supported from the dumper bridge. These arms engage the inner door of the car. Two struts pivoted in the masonry are manually set to engage the lower part of the door pusher arms, therefore, as the car is side tilted it moves forward against the arms held by the fixed struts and these arms push the grain doors from the door posts into the car, whereupon the grain starts to flow from the car to the receiving pit below.

Automatically the grain doors are swung high into the car as the grain slides away from under them and are held up on the carrying arms within the car until all grain is dumped. The arms automatically lock in their position above the grain allowing the struts to be removed from the door opening yet holding the grain door within the car. By breaking a simple toggle lock the arms are returned to a position outside the car so that the car when emptied can be moved and the grain doors remain in the car.

The merit of this manually operated door pusher lies in the fact that the door opening is entirely free from obstructing mechanism and in the ease and quickness with which the operator can swing the pivoted struts into contact with the door carrying arms and reverse the process. The operator can enter the unobstructed door opening in perfect freedom and without risk or the delay that would occur if any elaborate door pushing mechanism had first to be removed.

In performing the side tilt movement the car, its contents and the entire movable structure of the machine is rotated 15 degrees about a hardened steel knife edge pivot five feet long mounted upon the central pedestal of the machine. During this movement the grain door is forced open, not by any external power, but by the simple weight of the car coming forward against the struts fixed in the masonry. That this movement is one of almost perfect balance can readily be seen if one looks for the source of the power applied. It is found in a single 9½ h.p. induction motor. This side tilt operation is controlled by a limit switch arranged to stop the movement at either end of travel and to operate interlocks with the end tilt and the car lock controls.

The end tilt again constitutes a balanced movement as the car is tipped on end to an angle of 35 degrees in each direction. In this operation the load is carried by a single semi-circular keel having a radius of approxi-

mately 20 ft. and oscillating around a point located at approximately the center of the car floor. This keel rides in a nest of 72 small rollers which roll on a fixed curved rail having a machined surface. A clear illustration of this movement would lie in the analogy of an immense roller bearing having a diameter of 40 ft. The action being entirely rolling there can be no wear and the balance is such that the full car can be upended with ease by one 30 h.p. motor. Recent tests by Burlington electrical engineers show the peak load of this motor to be 26.4 h.p. The low power is applied through a single steel cable running over a hoisting drum mounted between the bridge girders. The end tilt is controlled by a limit switch which stops the movement at both extreme tilts.

It will be seen that the dumper is powered by 4 motors. The maximum power load on the line at any one time is that of the largest motor namely the 30 h.p. motor which is used to operate the end tilt.

After the car has been end tilted twice and the majority of the grain has been dumped, a simple baffle or grain deflector is inserted in the car by the operator as the car reaches the level position and before the third and final end tilt. This is to prevent grain from flowing into the empty end of the car. The car is not stopped for the purpose of inserting the baffle and consequently there is no loss of time. The baffle weighs only 55 lbs. and is placed diagonally across the car floor from door post to back wall. As the operating platform is directly in front of and at the same level as the car floor and carries no bulky door opening mechanism, there is ample room for the operator to place the baffle. From his station at the electrical controls, the operator has a clear view of the car opening and the flow of grain. A patented grain delivery chute or apron movable with the bridge of the dumper prevents any spilling or loss of grain during unloading.

The central operating platform is broad and conveniently located and the controls are so simple anybody can operate them. The machine is so arranged that it is impossible for any movement to occur out of turn. If the operator should work the wrong lever, nothing happens. The controls work directly on the motor switches without the intervention of any time relay, consequently there is no uncertainty as to the moment

movement will take place and the machine responds immediately to the operation of the control lever.

Movements are positively controlled as limit switches are geared to the machinery. There is an extra set of safety switches to arrest the machine in case of failure of the first switches. The operating platform is integral with the masonry work and does not tilt with the bridge.

Because of the single keel a great advantage is obtained in that it leaves sufficient room in the dumper pit for a car load capacity hopper. In case of a delay the unloading can be completed and the car removed before any of the grain is conveyed into the house. The dumper is of great advantage to the Railroad, not only in that it keeps the cars moving, but also in that grain doors are rarely damaged.

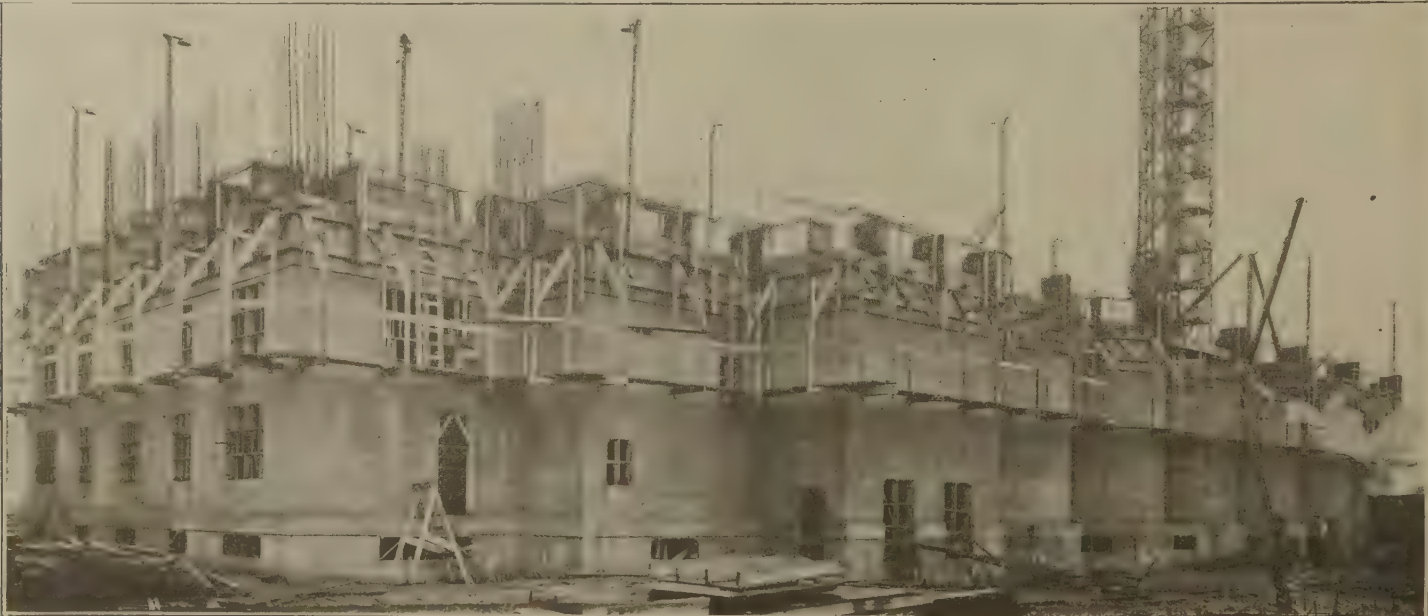
Cars having rough floors have to be swept. But the door of the car is so accessible during all the operations that the operator can step into the car as it is returning to its level position and have it swept by the time a second car is ready to be pushed onto the dumper. This insures cars leaving the dumper clean. One would expect an extra man to be used to sweep out the emptied cars, but the dumper operator both operates the machine and sweeps the car. The car is brought to the level position, released by lowering the locks or dogs beneath the rail level, automatically locking the rail joints.

One is impressed by the safety of this machine from the standpoint of the operator who is protected by suitable walkway to the car and hand rails around the operating platform. Caked grain, boards and rubbish are caught by the platform grating and can easily be removed.

The dumper is suitable for large or small cars, the maximum car taken being 48 ft. over couplers and the minimum being 34 ft. over couplers.

One of the features of this Richardson Dumper is that it is erected and given a running test with a railroad car in place in the maker's shops prior to shipment. The value of this is to be seen in the exceedingly smooth working of the machine at the Burlington Elevator. The main members are shipped complete with their equipment and machinery and this makes for very quick and accurate assembly in the field.

Electric signal lights coordinate the movements of the locomotive engineer, the



Heavy Steel Reinforcement and Massive Concrete Walls of 'New Burlington Elevator "A" at St. Louis, Mo.
[See pages 447-448-449-451]

dumper operator, and the man on the scale floor. Compressed air tube conveyors go to every part of the house, and this in connection with the system of telephones, makes for a rapid and efficient handling of grain.

Hedging Is a Business Practice

Recently excitement has been created by reports that the Russian authorities had been selling short on the Chicago market, and sales aggregating something over 7,000,000 bushels are said to have been traced.

Everybody seems to have forgotten that only a few weeks ago charges were made that the Canadians were selling short on the Chicago market. The truth about it all is that Chicago is the greatest hedging market for wheat in the world. Traders, dealers, millers of all countries use it to hedge their regular business transactions because it leads in volume of trading.

It should be understood that every contract is a bona fide and legal contract for delivery at a fixed date, and must be met at maturity, but obviously a contract to sell requires that unless the seller already is in position to make the delivery he will have to acquire the commodity by the date named. Hence every such sale as the Russian government is said to have made imposes the necessity of finally making a corresponding purchase in this country.

Every short sale requires a purchase, and although a sale and purchase of equal quantities of a given commodity at different dates may not exert precisely the same influence upon the market, there is no way of knowing in advance whether the sale or the purchase will count most heavily. Short selling like any contract engagement is an act of business judgment. Since sales and purchases are being made by many persons and form a continuous stream of business there is no reason for doubting that on the whole they practically offset and cancel each other. On the whole they are beneficial to producers as broadening the market.

It cannot be doubted that the publicity given to the Russian short sales and importance attributed to them have exerted an unfavorable influence upon wheat prices.

It is interesting to note that among the advocates of extreme measures to prevent the "dumping" of foreign wheat in the United States are the leading advocates of the various proposals for "dumping" American products on foreign markets, as embodied in the McNary-Haugen Bill and the export debenture proposition.—*National City Bank Letter.*

Grain Elevators for Argentina

A delegation representing the Bolsa de Cereales at Buenos Aires, waited upon the President of the Republic to recommend the adoption by the Government of Messrs. Henry Simon Ltd.'s recent offer to construct a chain of 800 grain elevators in the agricultural zones of the Republic.

Estimating the capacity of a grain bag at 65 kilos, the memorial went on, the handling of 10,000,000 tons of grain thru elevators would represent the saving of 160,000,000 bags, which, allowing \$0.15 per bag, represented the sum of \$24,000,000 per annum, plus approximately \$2,500,000 spent each year on sisal twine, \$3,000,000 spent in wages of men to stitch the bags, and \$16,000,000 in transport from the farm to the railroad.

The memorial showed that while the cost of handling 100 kilos of grain by old methods was 73 cents, that of handling the same quantity thru elevators was only 43 cents, equal to the saving of \$30,000,000 per annum on an export total of 10,000,000 tons. The project would be financed by Baring Bros., of London, Eng.

Less Government in Business

BY SAMUEL O. DUNN, BEFORE UNDERWRITERS ASS'N AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.

Our business men want less government in their own business but are strongly in favor of more government in other people's business. Why are the governments of almost twenty states providing workmen's compensation insurance? The influence of the large lumber manufacturers put Washington and Oregon into the workmen's compensation insurance business. The influence of the Ohio Ass'n of Manufacturers put Ohio into that business. The influence of the coal mine operators put West Virginia into it. Why is the government operating at a loss a barge line on the Mississippi River in competition with the railways? Because the business men of the middle west want it to.

While most business men profess to be opposed to socialistic policies in general, can you recall any case in which the business men of any class or community opposed any particular socialistic policy which they believed would increase their own profits? Did the business men of Los Angeles oppose the federal government taxing the entire nation to carry out the Boulder Dam project especially for the benefit of Los Angeles?

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce came last spring to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with a resolution denouncing as socialistic and outrageous the policy of the government in engaging under the farm relief act in the marketing of farm products in competition with private enterprise and capital. At that very same time, the business interests of Minneapolis and St. Paul were demanding that the government should spend about \$100,000,000 of the public's money in deepening the upper Mississippi River, and supporting the government in owning and operating the barge line on the Mississippi. They fear they will be injured by the government engaging in the grain business. They hope they will be benefited by the government promoting competition with the

railways. What is "socialism" in the marketing of farm products, according to their views, is not "socialism" in transportation. And the business men of the Twin Cities are not different from business men in other parts of the country. The activities of the government affecting business are not increasing in spite of the opposition of business men, but mainly because of the support given them by business men.

Business men can arrest it only by practicing what they preach.

Pool Fighting Wheat Boot-Legging

Altho the Canadian Wheat Pool has obtained 13 interim injunctions against members alleged to have sold grain to non-pool buyers the Court of King's Bench has decided that the interim injunctions could not be made permanent; but must await a decision by the Court of Appeal on the right of the wheat pool to enforce its contract.

The weakness of the Pool contract is that it is one-sided. The courts are not disposed to enforce unilateral contracts against the victims, holding that there must be some valuable consideration to bind a party; and the Pool does not guarantee to pay more than the grower could obtain from a private buyer.

Farm Relief a Failure in Germany

Two years ago the Prussian State Bank acquired control of the mills and grain business of the Scheuer Company, paying thirty million Reich Marks for what was worth only R. M. ten million. The objects were said to be the prevention of harmful price fluctuations, and evidently the underlying idea was to keep up the price of rye.

The editor of "Deutsche Getreide Zeitung" states that the German Food Minister is well informed of the unsatisfactory working of the Scheuer Company and he knows that of all the hopes which the President of the Prussian State Bank and his friends based on the acquisition of the Scheuer Company, not a single one has been fulfilled.



Spouting and Turnhead on First Floor of the Burlington Elevator "A" at St. Louis, Mo.
[See pages 447-448-449-450]

Work of the Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n in Recent Years

Continuing the chronicle of the activities of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, now the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, begun in the Journal Oct. 10, 1929, on pages 444 and following, the history of the trade's leading organization from its beginning on Nov. 9, 1896, up to the present time is completed in the following annual resumes:

G. D. N. A. Annals of 1921-22

The 26th annual meeting was held Oct. 2 to 4 at New Orleans, La.

At this meeting the secretary recounted the collapse of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and credited its failure to the work of the Ass'n's Mansfield Com'te, which had expended \$71,144.56 to educate the producers to the superior qualifications of the middleman for marketing the grain produced by the growers at a minimum cost under the competitive system.

HENRY L. GOEMANN, chairman of the Transportation Com'te, worked during the year to resist the efforts of the telegraph companies to evade liability for errors in cipher messages, and advocated the enactment of a law requiring the wire companies to file copies of their tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

W. S. WASHER, chairman of the Uniform Grades Com'te, declared that an "extremely technical application of rules by federal grain supervisors in one market and a less rigid application in neighboring markets unduly prejudices the one and grants unfair advantage to the other. In so highly competitive a business as the grain trade this may well spell ruin to the disfavored market."

Several of the trade rules were amended.

Resolutions were adopted deploring class legislation, condemning county agents' activities, and favoring the enforcing of the Interstate Commerce Commission's findings in Docket 9009 on adequate weighing facilities.

Action was taken by resolution on "Taxes and Reduction in Number of Government Employees," "Opposing Cancellation of Debts Owed U. S. by Foreign Nations," "Demanding Repeal of Laws Regulating Legitimate Industry," "For Repeal of Capper-Tincher Law," "Requiring Wire Companies to File

Tariffs," and "Endorsing Hopper Scale Specifications."

ADDRESSES were delivered on the following topics: "A Prussianized State," by U. S. Senator A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky; "The Department of Agriculture and the Grain Trade," by Henry C. Taylor, of Washington, D. C.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: Pres., F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O.; 1st v. p., F. G. Horner, Lawrenceville, Ill.; 2nd v. p., Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington, Ind. Directors: J. W. McCord, Columbus, O.; G. B. Wood, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. L. Shellenberger, Geneseo, Kan.; I. C. Edmonds, Marcus, Ia.; W. T. Hale, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville, Ind.; H. A. Rumsey, Chicago, Ill.; John S. Green, Louisville, Ky.; W. M. Randels, Enid, Okla.; W. W. Manning, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Reeve Harden, Hamburg, N. J.; W. Carey Cook, Fort Collins, Colo.; L. W. Forbell, New York, N. Y.; E. H. Wilber, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. M. Wayne, Delavan, Ill.

The membership comprised 1,583 direct and associate members, there having been a net decrease of 354; and 4,145 affiliated members, there having been a loss of 416 affiliated members. Total receipts for the year were \$66,813.87, and expenditures, \$55,982.64, leaving a surplus of \$10,831.23, against \$13,784.05 the year before.

During the year 110 arbitration cases were filed and 62 cases disposed of.

G. D. N. A. Annals of 1922-23

Des Moines, Ia., the place of the Ass'n greatest assemblage in 1901, was again honored with the 27th annual meeting on Oct. 1 to 3, 1923.

The year was signalized by the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court in upholding the Ass'n's compulsory arbitration rules against a grain firm of Toledo, O.

The Legislative Com'te worked upon amendments to the Revenue Act designed to relieve the trade from the burden of stamp taxes on sales of grain for future delivery.

At the annual meeting rule No. 26 was changed to provide that a buyer would be required to notify seller that grain fails to grade before unloading it.

HENRY L. GOEMANN, chairman of the Transportation Com'te, had arranged a conference with the carriers after considerable correspondence for June 29 in Chicago at which a tentative agreement was reached to make the deduction on losses of bulk grain in transit $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent, including corn, which had been $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent on corn. Mr. Goemann, with a small com'te representing various trade organizations, conferred during the year with the wire companies on reductions in rates and for definite liability for errors.

The amended rules for the feeding stuffs trade were adopted. Resolutions were adopted approving the National Transportation Institute; deploring class legislation, advocating the abolition of the tax on messages, against tampering with the supreme court, for the retention of Senator Cummins on the Commerce Com'te, for an American merchant marine, for repeal of the Capper-Tincher Law; for removal of revenue tax on grain transactions, urging abolition of Federal Trade Commission and that railroads be given opportunity to reduce cost of operation.

ADDRESSES were delivered on the following subjects: "The Impracticability of Public Warehouse Laws," by George A.

Wells, Des Moines, Ia., sec'y of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n; "The Average Man," by Hon. Joseph A. Lawson, of New York, N. Y.; "The National Transportation Institute," by Hon. Sydney Anderson, Congressman from Minnesota and chairman of the congressional joint commission of agricultural inquiry; "Stabilization of Prices," by Hon. John Hammill, Lieutenant Governor of Iowa; "The Railroad Problem," by S. M. Felton of Chicago, Ill., pres. of the Chicago Great Western Ry. and also chairman of the western com'te on public relations; "The Fat of the Land," by Prof. Royal H. Holbrook, of Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

OFFICERS elected for the coming year were: Pres., F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O.; 1st v. p., F. G. Horner, Lawrenceville, Ill.; 2nd v. p., Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington, Ind. Directors: John Stark, Kansas City, Mo.; C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.; A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.; L. C. McMurtry, Pampa, Tex.; S. C. Armstrong, Seattle, Wash.; H. M. Stratton, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, Mo.; J. W. Greer, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Kirkpatrick, Great Falls, Mont.; John Coup, Saginaw, Mich.; H. B. Fowler, Charlotte, N. C.; A. H. Hanks, San Francisco, Cal.; E. H. Beer, Baltimore, Md.; Donald Daily, Rochester, N. Y.

The membership included 1,330 direct members and 2,659 affiliated members. Total receipts for the year were \$49,027.28; total disbursements, \$46,163.73; balance \$13,694.78.

During the year 81 new arbitration cases were filed and 85 cases disposed of.

G. D. N. A. Annals of 1923-24

The 28th annual meeting was held at Cincinnati, O., Sept. 22 to 24, 1924.

An accomplishment of the year was the success of the Transportation Com'te, headed by H. L. Goemann, in obtaining the elimination of the tax on telegraph and telephone tolls.

A gratifying decrease in the number of arbitration cases brot before the Ass'n Com'tes was noted during the year from 157 in 1921 to 75 during the 12 months preceding the annual meeting.

During the year there became affiliated with the Ass'n the new U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n.

The code of ethics approved by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was adopted by the Ass'n at the annual meeting.

ADDRESSES given were: "Reforming the Reformers," by Roland W. Baggott, judge of the court of domestic relations, Dayton, O.; "How Socialism Is Encouraged by Thoughtless Business Men," by Henry S. Ives, of Chicago, Ill.; "Government Ownership of Railroads," by W. A. Colston, v. p. of the N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.; "Legislation by Bloc Minorities," by Hon. James T. Begg, of Sandusky, O., congressman from the 13th Ohio district; "Pools' Records," by Prof. J. E. Boyle, of the Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

A change in the rules specifying what constituted a carload was discussed and action postponed to the following year.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the elimination of the grade of yellow hard winter wheat, for a budget system of government expenditures, for investigation of telephone and telegraph service, against government in business, against the metric system, opposing attempts to abridge powers of the judiciary, for elimination of Federal Trade Commission and condemning the Howell-Barkley bill.

OFFICERS elected were as follows: Pres., F. G. Horner, Lawrenceville, Ill.; 1st v. p., C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.; 2nd



F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O.
President, G. D. N. A., 1922-23.

v. p., John S. Green, Louisville, Ky. Directors: J. W. McCord, Columbus, O.; George B. Wood, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. L. Shellenberger, Geneseo, Kan.; J. R. Murrell, Jr., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; F. E. Gillett, Nashville, Tenn.; H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville, Ind.; George E. Booth, Chicago, Ill.; W. M. Randels, Enid, Okla.; W. W. Manning, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Reeve Harden, Hamburg, N. J.; W. Carey Cook, Ft. Collins, Colo.; L. W. Forbell, New York, N. Y.; H. R. Wilber, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. M. Wayne, Delavan, Ill.; Eugene Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo.

The direct and associate membership stood at 1,258 and the affiliated membership at 2,857. Total receipts for the year, together with the cash on hand, amounted to \$59,430.85, and the total disbursements were \$44,016.26, leaving a balance of \$15,414.59.

During the year 75 new arbitration cases were filed and 89 cases disposed of.

G. D. N. A. Annals of 1924-25

The 29th annual convention of the Ass'n was held Oct. 12 to 14 at Kansas City, Mo., and marked the culmination of the efforts by education to avert the impending socialistic control of the grain business thru federal agencies. During the year the Ass'n had issued a booklet, the "Brief on the Grain Trade," and in the fall of 1925 a book of 200 pages called a "Brief on Co-operation," with the result that all the bills except the Capper-Tincher Act were defeated in Congress.

A. E. REYNOLDS, Crawfordsville, Ind., chairman of the Legislative Com'te, however, forecasted correctly that a flood of marketing bills would be introduced at the coming session of the Congress.

At the meeting an addition to rule No. 42 was adopted providing that the seller shall pay the freight charges on the dockage up to the first unloading point.

This year the innovation was tried out of confining the business sessions to one each day, but still many out of the 903 men registered did not attend the sessions.

ADDRESSES were delivered as follows: "The Chicago Board of Trade and the Grain Futures Act," by F. L. Carey, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade; "The Railroads and the Freight Rate Situation," by Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the "Railway Age"; "Harmonizing the Grain Standards Act with

the Pure Food and Drugs Act," by H. J. Besley, in charge of the grain division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Dept. of Agriculture; "New Wheat Empire in Kansas," by C. C. Isely, Dodge City, Kan.; "The Federal Reserve," by W. J. Bailey, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank; "How Farmer Got Worst of Price Control," by Senator Reed of Missouri.

The charge of \$5 for bulkheads was discussed, as well as liability of the wire companies on code messages and marking filing time on messages. The power of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade to restrict the movement of prices was discussed.

Declarations were adopted as follows in lieu of resolutions: protesting against placing grain samples in the parcel post class, commending the officers of the Ass'n for publishing the brief entitled "The Grain Trade," condemning the metric system, approving the enactment of the U. S. Arbitration Act, calling attention to the preventable fire waste, urging the repeal of the prohibitive tax on privileges, for economy in government expenditures and for an amendment to the Transportation Act to provide that in the settlement of claims for loss of grain in transit the deduction for unavoidable waste shall not exceed 60 lbs. per car.

OFFICERS elected: Pres., Fred G. Horner, Lawrenceville, Ill.; 1st v. p., C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.; 2nd v. p., John S. Green, Louisville, Ky. Directors: R. J. Stephens, Spokane, Wash.; Ed. S. Harte, Boonville, Mo.; L. E. Marshall, Lansing, Mich.; William I. Morse, Holyoke, Mass.; Dan M. Johnson, Essex, Vt.; L. H. Cornell, Denver, Colo.; A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.; H. M. Stratton, Milwaukee, Wis.; John Stark, Kansas City, Mo.; L. C. McMurry, Pampa, Tex.; J. W. Greer, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Kirkpatrick, Great Falls, Mont.; A. H. Hankerson, San Francisco, Cal.; Donald A. Dailey, Rochester, N. Y. C. C. Isely, of Dodge City, Kan., was named to fill the unexpired term of W. L. Shellenberger, Lyons, Kan., who resigned.

The direct and associate members numbered 1,148, and the affiliated 2,969. The affiliation of three more grain dealers ass'ns was obtained during the year, there being 19 affiliated bodies. The newly affiliated ass'ns were Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n, Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n and Vermont Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The financial statement showed the cash on hand and total receipts during the year to be \$61,718.60, and the expenditures for the year \$50,833.83, leaving a balance of \$10,884.77.

Arbitration cases filed during the year numbered 53 and 62 were disposed of, reducing the number of pending cases to 21.

G. D. N. A. Annals of 1925-26

At the Buffalo meeting of the Ass'n Oct. 18 to 20, 1926, the registration had fallen to 596, but the attendance at the business sessions was improved, due to better understanding of the time allotted for social intercourse.

Federal legislation, as usual, absorbed much of the thought of members during the year. Henry L. Goemann, of the Transportation Com'te, had Senator Willis of Ohio introduce a bill to enforce the liability of common carriers for loss of or damage to grain shipped in bulk, to require the prompt settlement of claims, for loss, damage or injury. Mr. Goemann resisted the efforts of the carriers to increase the tolerance allowance on grain shipments.

At the annual meeting an effort was made to adjust the conflict between national and exchange arbitration.

ADDRESSES delivered included the following: "Congress and the Farmer," by John W. Coverdale, of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; "Wheat Pooling in Canada," by W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, Man.; "Commercial Arbitration," by Gov. Milliken, of Maine; "New York and Buffalo Future Trading," by A. Hansen, New York, N. Y.

The rule of the Ass'n on acceptance and exchange of confirmations came in for discussion but the substitute was rejected. The matter of waiving federal appeal also was laid on the table after much discussion.

The resolutions appealed to non-members to join and strengthen the Ass'n, urged the removal of the revenue tax on grain transactions, reasserted the belief that the Federal Trade Commission should be abolished, advocated a reduction in the number of government bureaus and urged a more diversified agriculture as a means of agrarian relief.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year were: Pres., C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.; 1st v. p., A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.; 2nd v. p., John S. Green, Louisville, Ky. Directors: for two years—J. W. McCord, Columbus, O.; George B. Wood, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville, Ind.; W. M. Randels, Enid, Okla.; W. W. Manning, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Reeve Harden, Hamburg, N. J.; W. Carey Cook, Ft. Collins, Colo.; L. W. Forbell, New York, N. Y.; H. R. Wilber, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. M. Wayne, Delavan, Ill.; W. O. Fehling, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. R. Murrell, Jr., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Harry Williams, Nashville, Tenn.; George E. Booth, Chicago, Ill.; C. C. Isely, Dodge City, Kan.; for one year—G. Ellsworth Meech, Middletown, Conn.; D. B. Kevil, Sikeston, Mo.; J. A. Sturges, East Hampton, Mass., to fill out the unexpired terms of A. S. MacDonald, Ed. S. Harte and W. I. Morse.

The number of direct and associate members was 1,163, and the affiliated members 2,406, a decrease of 563 affiliated members. Cash on hand and receipts during the year



Fred G. Horner, Lawrenceville, Ill.
President, G. D. N. A., 1924-26.



C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.
President, G. D. N. A., 1926-28.

totalled \$54,992.68, and expenditures were \$44,255.78, leaving a balance of \$10,736.90.

The number of applications for arbitration fell during the year to 48, and the same number of cases were disposed of.

G. D. N. A. Annals of 1926-27

The 31st annual meeting was held at Omaha, Neb., Oct. 10 to 12, 1927. The year was marked by final settlement of the controversy over so-called "natural shrinkage," Henry L. Goemann of the Transportation Com'ite, having gotten all the carriers to put out tariffs effective May 1, 1927, cutting down the deduction on claims for loss on corn from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent. It was also agreed that in case of disputed claim the records of both the carrier and claimant should be available to both parties.



A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.
President, G. D. N. A., 1928-29.

The Legislative Com'ite centered its attack during the year on the McNary-Haugen bill.

The receipts from dues having fallen off during the year a movement was made to increase the dues, and altho it failed on the floor of the convention it was moved that a special com'ite be named to investigate advancing dues and report 60 days before the next annual meeting.

To provide for the disciplining of members who cannot meet their financial obligations Art. 4 of the by-laws was amended to authorize dropping the member from the rolls. Art. 2 was amended to provide for recognition of Board of Trade or Exchange rules when transactions are subject to such rules.

A resolution was adopted declaring that

the road to farm relief does not lie thru the fields of subsidy or special privilege; another against federal control of grain inspection, and one in memory of Jos. W. McCord.

ADDRESSES were given on the following topics: "The Canadian Wheat Pool," by R. A. Magill, sec'y of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; "Congress and the McNary-Haugen Bill," by Hon. Walter H. Newton, congressman from the fifth Minnesota district, Minneapolis; "Development of Navigation on the Missouri River," by Arthur J. Weaver, Falls City, Neb.; "Illinois Legislative Situation," by Frank J. Delany, of Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: Pres., C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.; 1st v. p., A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.; 2nd v. p., John S. Green, Louisville, Ky. Directors for two years: J. L. Kleckner, Neillsville, Wis.; E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash.; John Stark, Kansas City, Mo.; L. C. McMurtry, Pampa, Tex.; D. B. Kevil, Sikeston, Mo.; W. H. Harter, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Kirkpatrick, Great Falls, Mont.; A. N. Sheffield, Battle Creek, Mich.; A. H. Hankerson, San Francisco, Cal.; Donald A. Dailey, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Sturges, Easthampton, Mass.; Dan M. Johnson, Essex, Vt.; L. H. Connell, Denver, Colo.; W. A. Hottensen, Milwaukee, Wis.; for one year—F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O., to succeed J. W. McCord, Columbus, O., deceased; R. W. Hale, Nashville, Tenn., to succeed Harry Williams, Nashville, resigned.

Membership totaled 3,456, including 1,132 direct and associate members and 2,324 affiliated. The finances showed cash on hand and receipts during the year to be \$51,672.04, expenditures \$40,208.32 and the balance \$11,463.72.

The number of arbitration cases filed during the year was 35, and the number disposed of was 27.

G. D. N. A. Annals of 1927-28

Boston, Mass., for the first time was honored with the meeting place of the Ass'n, on Sept. 24-26, 1928.

The number of arbitration cases before the com'ites of the Ass'n fell to the lowest in ten years, the decisions rendered totaling only 23.

HENRY L. GOEMANN, chairman of the Transportation Com'ite, had considerable correspondence during the year with the carriers and the car service division of the American Ry. Ass'n, voicing the objections of the grain shippers to the circular letter on heavier loading of cars, as ignoring the tariff rule allowing 24 inches space between grain and roof of car for proper official sampling and inspection.

Little discussion was had of the com'ite reports or other business, except that the report of the transportation com'ite developed three resolutions that were adopted, to leave room of 24 inches above the grain when loading to permit proper inspection, opposition to loading spouts thru bins, and favoring single wall box cars. At the final session the following resolutions were adopted, affirming the position that subsidy and special privilege is not the road to a permanent solution of farm relief, deprecating the tendency toward bureaucracy, again recording disapproval of the special tax on grain transactions, opposing the Tillson bill for the establishment of the metric system, opposing all measures for federal grain inspection in contradistinction to supervision, commending the American Arbitration Ass'n, endorsing the Strong bill to protect the proceeds of drafts, for the discontinuance of the words "Shippers Load and Count" on Bs/L for bulk shipments of grain, and asking further relief for taxpayers.

ADDRESSES were given on the following subjects: "Constructive Optimism," by Dr. Stanley I. Krebs, head of the Mercantile Art School, New York; "What Arbitration of Trade Disputes Means to the Commerce of the Country," by Dr. Wesley A. Sturges, professor of law at Yale University; Rear Admiral Andrews of the U. S. Navy spoke on the navy's needs and the advantages of being prepared; "The Touchstone of Success," by Rev. John Nicol Mark; "The Feed Industry, Its Great Development and Its Probable Future," by W. E. Suits, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS elected were as follows: Pres., A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.; 1st v. p., S. P. Mason, Sioux City, Ia.; 2nd v. p., George E. Booth, Chicago, Ill. Directors for two years: F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O.; Mark Steele, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville, Ind.; W. B. Johnson, Enid, Okla.; W. W. Manning, Ft. Worth, Tex.; John A. Reynolds, Albany, N. Y.; W. Carey Cook, Ft. Collins, Colo.; L. W. Forbell, New York, N. Y.; H. R. Wilber, Jamestown, N. Y.; John H. Caldwell, St. Louis, Mo.; Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia.; R. W. Hale, Nashville, Tenn.; John S. Green, Louisville, Ky.; C. C. Isely, Dodge City, Kan.; A. C. Koch, Breese, Ill.; for one year—F. A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo.; L. E. Osmer, Lansing, Mich.; J. A. Sturges, Easthampton, Mass.; Howard Lipsey, Chicago, Ill.

The membership of the ass'n included 1,214 direct and associate members, and 2,166 affiliated. The financial statement showed cash on hand and total receipts during the year were \$52,826.54; disbursements \$41,016.56, leaving a balance of \$11,809.98.

Only 23 new arbitration cases were filed during the year, and 37 were disposed of.

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

GRAIN MERCHANTS EXPORTERS — IMPORTERS

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Cash and Futures

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Chicago Expects You October 12, 13, 14 and 15th.

G. D. N. A. Annals of 1928-29

The 33d convention of the Ass'n was held at Peoria, Ill., Oct. 14 to 16, 1929, the registration totaling well over 700.

The enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act took the question of farm relief out of politics and transferred interest into speculation as to its probable effect upon the grain trade. An excellent address on the Marketing Act was delivered by Siebel C. Harris of Chicago who strongly urged the organization of the grain trade for contact with the Farm Board.



Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia.
President, G. & F. D. N. A., 1929-30.

The year was marked by the death of three esteemed members of the organization, A. E. Reynolds, B. C. Moore and Chas. Englund.

The name of the Ass'n was changed to Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, in recognition of the trend in the older grain growing states toward the grinding and merchandising of feed by dealers originally han-

dling grain only. The U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n, hitherto affiliated was merged in the parent body.

A delegation composed of the members of the Legislative Com'te and pres. and sec'y of the Ass'n and several officials of affiliated ass'ns called on President Hoover at the White House to offer suggestions on farm relief. A. E. Reynolds had worked hard and had succeeded in having the Agricultural Marketing Act protect the existing investments of grain elevator operators by the inclusion of a clause against the duplication of facilities that were already available upon reasonable terms.

Outside of the change in the name of the Ass'n the proceedings evoked little discussion, except that following the address by M. J. Gormley the matter of doing away with smaller size box cars was debated.

It was recommended and adopted that the annual dues be increased to \$25 subject to ratification or rejection by the convention in 1930.

Resolutions advocated co-operation with the Farm Board, and urged affiliated ass'ns to aid the national ass'n in helping to solve their problems, this being adopted in lieu of a movement for direct representation of state ass'ns in the directorate.

ADDRESSES on the following subjects were given: "Trading in Millfeed Futures," by John H. Caldwell, pres. of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange; "Capacity Utilization of Railroad Equipment," by M. J. Gormley, chairman of the car service division of the American Railway Ass'n; "Trading in Cottonseed and Cottonseed Meal Futures," by C. P. Reid, of Memphis, Tenn.; "Problems Connected with the Grading of Grain," by H. J. Besley, in charge of the grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; "Smiling Thru," by J. Heber Hudson, director of the organization department of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

OFFICERS and directors were elected as follows: Pres., Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia.; 1st vice-pres., S. P. Mason, Sioux City, Ia.; 2nd vice-pres., George E. Booth, Chicago. Directors: L. J. Hartzheim, Beaver Dam, Wis.; E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash.; F. A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo.; L. C. McMurtry, Pampa, Tex.; D. B. Kevil, Sikeston, Mo.; O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Kirkpatrick, Great Falls, Mont.; L. M. Swift, Lansing, Mich.; A. H. Hankerson, San Francisco, Cal.; G. Sherwin Haxton, Oakfield, N. Y.; R. W. Kent, East Providence, R. I.; L. H. Connell, Denver, Colo.; A. L. Johnstone, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.; to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Dow, Clifford Belz, Conrad, Ia.

The membership of the ass'n showed 1,201

direct and associate members and 2,148 affiliated, making a total of 3,349. The financial statement showed cash on hand and total receipts during the year, \$58,454.18; total expenditures, \$46,613.40, leaving a balance of \$11,840.78.

Applications for arbitration during the year numbered 36, and 38 cases were disposed of.

Exhibitors at the National Meeting

Included among those who will have exhibits at the annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n, at the Hotel Sherman, Oct. 13-15, are the following:

Consolidated Products Co., Chicago; Dings Magnetic Separator Co., Milwaukee; Co-Operative Manager & Farmer, Minneapolis; Battle Creek Dog Food Co., Battle Creek; Magnetic Mfg. Co., Milwaukee; Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago; Richardson Scale Co., Chicago; B. F. Gump Co., Chicago; American Electric Motors Co., Cedarburg, Wis.; Parke, Davis & Co., Chicago; Thompson Hayward Chemical Co., Chicago; J. B. Sedberry, Inc., Utica, N. Y.; Fort Wayne Dairy Equipment Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, Chicago; Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and The Feed Bag, Milwaukee.

The Coming Convention

The program for the 34th annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n, although it shows the names of speakers with a national reputation, gives but a faint idea of the importance of this particular meeting.

The grain and feed trades always have had and always will have exceedingly vital questions up for discussion and if possible, for solution, at the annual conventions, but never before have they been faced by anything like the Marketing Act, backed as it is by the Federal government. Never again will the opportunity for defensive action be so propitious: never again so much of a desire to cooperate, upon the part of other affected trades.

These things being true, no personal sacrifice upon the part of the men who have their money invested in the grain or feed business, can be so great but that it will be fully compensated for, by being able to participate in what will be done at this meeting.

Winnipeg.—K. B. Stoddart of Earle, Stoddart & Clayton, of London, England, is in Winnipeg conferring with large interests on the Grain Exchange. It is said his presence is for the purpose of unofficially inquiring into the possibility of bulk purchasing of grain by British interests.

UHLMANN GRAIN COMPANY

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

Private Wires — CHICAGO

NEW YORK

KANSAS CITY

MEMBERS

Chicago Board of Trade
Kansas City Board of Trade
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce
New York Produce Exchange

Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Duluth Board of Trade
Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange
New York Rubber Exchange
New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange

Chicago Curb Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Cocoa Exchange
National Metal Exchange

A Warm Welcome Awaits You in Chicago, October 12, 13, 14 and 15th.

Program of Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n

For the 34th annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, to be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on Oct. 13, 14 and 15, the following tentative program has been prepared:

Monday, October 13, 9:30 A. M.

Call to order by President Bert Dow.
Invocation—
Address of Welcome on Behalf of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago—John A. Bunnell, President.
Response on Behalf of the Grain Trade—Ben E. Clement, Waco, Texas.
Address—Harry A. Wheeler, Vice-Chairman First National Bank, Chicago, and first President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
President's Annual Address—Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia.
Report of the Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, Toledo, O.
Presentation of Booster Prizes.
Appointment of Convention Com'ites.

Tuesday, October 14, 9:30 A. M.

"Constitutionality of Agricultural Marketing Act"—F. Dumont Smith, Hutchinson, Kan., Chairman of Citizenship Com'ite of American Bar Ass'n.
"How to Read the Weather Map"—C. A. Donnell, Chief Meteorologist in charge of the Weather Bureau at Chicago.
"Decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Western Grain Rate Case"—John E. Curtiss, Former Chairman of the Nebraska State Railway Commission, Lincoln, Nebr.
Transportation—Henry L. Goemann, Chairman, Mansfield, Ohio.
Legislation—James L. King, Chairman, West Chester, Pa.
Crop Reports—S. L. Rice, Chairman, Metamora, Ohio.
Membership—Lester Stone, Chairman, Amarillo, Texas.
Committee on Rejected Applications—W. J. Edwards, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

Wednesday, October 15, 9:30 A. M.

"Problems Confronting the Feed Trade"—D. W. McMillen, President American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.
Trade Rules—S. P. Mason, Chairman, Sioux City, Iowa.
Grain Products Committee—W. O. Fehling, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Uniform Grades Com'ite—Geo. C. Martin, Jr., Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.
Arbitration Appeals Com'ite—W. W. Manning, Chairman, Fort Worth, Texas.
Reports from the Six Arbitration Com'ites and the Feed Arbitration Com'ite.
Unfinished Business.
Reports of Convention Com'ites.
Election and Installation of Officers.
New Business.
Adjournment.

Entertainment

On Monday evening, Oct. 13, the Chicago hosts will give a Cabaret Supper and Dance. Vaudeville entertainment of the highest class will be supplied. This event is, of course, for both the men and the ladies. The location has not been definitely decided upon. It may be held at the Bal Tabarin, in the Hotel Sherman, or at the Stevens Hotel.

Farmers Have Lost Confidence in the Board

A. C. Adams, of one of the farm board cooperatives, is authority for the statement that the board has "virtually pegged the price of wheat at the current market." The implication is that but for government support the price of that commodity would drop to still lower levels. That is just a little hard to believe. And as for government's pegging operations, the farmers will not feel much confidence in them. The board was willing to upturn heaven and earth to keep wheat from breaking a dollar. The current price is almost 30 cents under that figure.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Merchants Object to Trade Commission's Revision of Rules

At the meeting of the American Trade Ass'n Executives at Niagara Falls recently a resolution was adopted protesting against the revision by the method and in the manner proposed and urging the Federal Trade Commission to abandon such procedure, to adhere to the policy upon which industries for 10 years have been encouraged to depend and to adopt the policy of making specific interpretations of such rules, if, as, and when they are called upon to interpret or adjudicate them in connection with complaints.

By resolution, the statement was made that the Federal Trade Commission should in no case promulgate any revised or substituted rule as the rule of the industry, until such revision or substitution has been approved by the industry.

The Grain Corporation Will Aid Holders

Treasurer Walter I. Beam of the Farmers National Grain Corporation on Oct. 3 made the following announcement:

"So that we may, if necessary, help protect margins of stockholder members carrying grain in store as collateral to loans from commercial and intermediate credit banks, we have asked stockholders to notify us at once of amounts borrowed from banks. In addition we have telegraphed stockholder members that it should be clearly understood that such financial aid as may be extended to protect grain loans does not even suggest a fixed price or peg loan policies.

"This action has been taken in the belief that grain prices are sufficiently low to make the extension of such credit reasonably safe. In view of the extreme shortage of corn and pasturage, grain prices are expected to advance."

Nothing to Do With the Fall in Price of Wheat

There seem to be wheels within wheels in the administration's discredited trick to make the angry farmers believe that the Bolsheviks were to blame for collapse of the wheat market. At first it looked like the matter would end simply with everybody giving the administration the razz. The experts, the economists, the brokers, the senators, the newspapers, all laughingly agreed that the insignificant Russian short sales were only a tiny grain in a mighty big bin and had little or nothing to do with the price fall. Then the administration, smarting under the general ridicule, apparently lost its head.—*Cleveland Press*.

Federal Trade Hearings

Hearings in connection with the investigation of cottonseed prices under Senate Resolutions 136 and 147, 71st Congress, First Session, were resumed at Raleigh, North Carolina on Oct. 7th. Hearings in Georgia and Alabama were concluded in August. It is contemplated that when the witnesses have been heard at Raleigh that hearings will also be held in the remaining cotton growing states.

William W. Sheppard of the Commission's Trial Examiner's staff, is presiding at the hearings, the examination being conducted by the Commission's attorneys, Messrs. Walter B. Wooden and George F. Soter, II.

An investigation of the Peanut Industry is being conducted pursuant to Senate Resolution 139. The announcement says: "An effort is being made to secure the facts regarding alleged combinations in violation of the Anti-trust laws with respect to prices paid for peanuts by those operating crushers and mills.

"It is contemplated that field work in connection with this inquiry will be concluded by November 1st. Some of the records were damaged by the recent fire, but which apparently will not necessitate a great deal of extra work. When the field work has been concluded, the tabulation of the data secured will be begun and a report made in connection therewith."

Prospects for excellent quality of soybean seed are good in Indiana this fall, according to observations of the crops extension workers of Purdue University, but much depends upon the method of harvesting and storing the crop as well as upon the weather, they say. Experienced growers have learned that it is important to permit soybeans to cure on the standing stalk until fully ripened and ready for threshing.

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Federal Trade Commission Defeated in the Courts

The Federal Trade Commission does not relish its defeat in the Marmola case; and on Sept. 23 announced that it would apply to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari.

The U. S. Circuit Court of the Sixth Circuit at Cincinnati reached the conclusion that the Federal Trade Commission has misconceived the extent of its jurisdiction under the Federal Trade Commission act in regulating and forbidding certain business practices.

The court set aside an order of the commission requiring the Raladam Co. of Detroit to cease and desist in making certain claims and statements in its advertising of a product known as "Marmola" offered by the company as a remedy or treatment for obesity.

The commission came into being, the opinion of Judge Denison explains, "as an aid to the enforcement of the general governmental anti-trust and anti-monopoly policy." The court declared that "the jurisdiction of the commission did not go beyond the limits of fair relationship to that policy."

The broader view of its jurisdiction said to be taken by the commission is characterized as "a protanto censorship by the commission of all advertising."

In another case the court set aside the order of the Commission that Berkey & Gay Furniture Co. cease advertising its products as solid wood when it is veneered. Berkey & Gay are one of 68 manufacturers which declined in January, 1926, to sign an agreement resulting from a trade practice conference, while 24 other companies against which similar action was taken took the same position.

The court, in an opinion written by Judge Hickenlooper, states the order of the commission is inappropriate to remedy the alleged evil, as well as wholly unsupported by the evidence. There was no assurance, the opinion points out, that if manufacturers labeled products in the manner desired by the commission, retailers would follow suit.

The 1930 rye production in 20 European countries is reported at 871,589,000 bushels, a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the production in the same countries in 1929. The official estimate of the 1930 crop in Poland has been revised upward from 262,190,000 bushels to 268,489,000 bushels as compared with 275,959,000 bushels in 1929. The estimate of the production in Latvia has been revised upward to 13,857,000 bushels which is 45.8 per cent above the 1929 crop.

Pool Cuts Initial Payments on Coarse Grains

Reductions in initial payments on oats, flax and rye yet to be delivered were announced Sept. 22 by the Canadian Wheat Pool. Payment cuts range from 5 cents a bushel on oats and rye to 25 cents a bushel on flax. The initial payment on barley, with standard at No. 3 C. W., remains unchanged at 25 cents.

Farmers will receive an initial payment of 25 cents a bushel for No. 2 C. W. oats, instead of the original payment of 30 cents. First payment for flax is cut from \$1.25 to \$1.00 for No. 1 N. W., and rye from 35 cents to 25 cents for No. 2 C. W. The pool statement merely announced the cuts and gave no reasons for the action.

The reduced payments, based on in store prices at Fort William, become effective on grain delivered Sept. 23.

Nat Murray's Crop Report

Chicago—The Murray-Clement, Curtis & Co. report says corn condition is 53 per cent of normal indicating a yield of 19.3 bu. per acre and a total production of 1,963,000,000 bu. One feature of this year's crop is the larger amount than normally of ear corn which is necessary to shell out a bushel of grain. Our correspondents estimate that it will require about 7 per cent more. The quality of the grain, however, is expected to be nearly average; 80 per cent of the crop is expected to be of merchantable quality compared with 81 per cent last year.

World wheat prospects have not changed materially during September, the net change being probably about 25,000,000 bushels increase. The Northern Hemisphere (excluding Russia, China and a few unimportant countries) is expected to produce about 3,050,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,068,000,000 last year, 3,341,000,000 two years ago, and 2,959,000,000 the five-year average, 1923-27.

In the Southern Hemisphere September weather has not been all that could be wished for the growing wheat, but the season is too early to consider the prospects definitely harmed. Production in the Southern Hemisphere last year was small, 317,000,000 bushels, and two years ago very large, 512,000,000; the average for the five years 1923-27 being 397,000,000. For the purpose of considering total probable supplies for the season it seems fair to allow about 420,000,000 for the Southern Hemisphere. On this basis the total for Northern and Southern Hemispheres would be 3,470,000,000 against 3,385,000,000 a year ago, 3,853,000,000 two years ago, and 3,356,000,000 the five year average 1923-27.

The carryover from the crop of 1928 is believed to be nearly 100,000,000 bushels less than the carryover from the 1928 crop into the 1929 season.

Farmers in Denmark are asking the government to allow a mixture of 25 per cent native wheat in mill grinding and also that all imported flour must be mixed with 20 per cent native sorts.

Illinois Farmers Declare for the Method of Sale that Nets the Highest Price

Robert B. Orndorff, vice pres. of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n on Oct. 2 sent out a letter to members, in which he said, in part:

The time has come for the red-blooded farmer elevator folks of the middle west to get on their fighting clothes. Our good elevators are being attacked and already some of them undermined by an army of promoters. If some united action is not taken our state associations as well as our farmers elevators will be split and slaughtered by paid propagandists masquerading under the facetious title of governmental agents.

Here in Illinois we have been successful in fighting back the forces of rule or ruin that have been trying to disrupt our farmer grain companies. So far we have these paid organizers on the run. The sentiment of our leading farmers is against any move that interferes with the independence of their elevator organizations.

Following is a resolution passed unanimously by the directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois and the Farmer Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota:

"Resolved, that we recommend to the farmer elevator companies of this state that they refrain from relinquishing any control of their local organizations and that they refrain from signing any contracts that will deprive them of the privilege of selling their grain to the highest bidder on open competitive markets."

This is our stand here in Illinois—also in Minnesota. But it is not enough. Will other states fall in line for the purpose—

Of maintaining at all hazards the local control and ownership of farmer elevators and their right to sell their grain to the highest bidder on any open competitive market—

Of vigorously opposing and exposing the motives and methods of paid organizers whose plans if carried out, will destroy the farmer elevator movement—

Of allowing no outside organization or membership racketeers to steal our organizations and change them into something—nobody knows what—

Of putting on a program at state conventions this winter that will make our policies and intentions clear to the entire world, and so strengthen our associations and keep our elevators out of the grip of vicious and unscrupulous promoters?

Let us not give our property and our organization away. Let us see to it that we keep our elevators free and independent, operating them along lines of known safety and success.

Will Politician Hyde please explain why Russia's sale of 7,500,000 bus. was more effective than the U. S. Government's purchase of 60,000,000 bus.?

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture is opposed to Government trading in wheat—that is, the Russian Government. What about our own Stabilization Corporation?

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All Your Grain Trade Friends Will Be in Chicago, October 12, 13, 14 and 15th.

Grain Drying at a Country Elevator

During the 1929 harvest season investigations were conducted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to determine some of the mechanical and economic factors involved in the artificial drying of grain, with a small-sized commercial drier located at Parshall, N. D. During the tests 6,727 bus. wheat and 4,174 bus. rye were passed thru the drier.

These experiments have been reported upon as follows by W. M. Hurst, assistant agricultural engineer, and R. H. Black, marketing specialist, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in Circular No. 127. Facilities for conducting the tests were made available by E. E. Robideaux of the Robideaux Grain Co.

Moisture Content controls to a large extent the market value and storage qualities of grain. When in sound, marketable condition wheat, oats, barley, and rye produced in the spring-wheat areas have a moisture content varying from 11 to 14.5 per cent, and flax from 8 to 10 per cent. The federal grain standards specify maximum moisture contents for grade No. 1 as follows: Spring and durum wheat 14 per cent, all other wheat 13.5 per cent; oats, 14 per cent; rye, 13 per cent; barley grown east of the Rockies, 14.5 per cent, and barley grown west of the Rockies, 13.5 per cent. Cereal grain containing more than the maximum moisture content specified for grade No. 1 is assigned to a lower grade. Grain containing moisture much in excess of that specified for grade No. 1 may be seriously damaged in storage or in transportation to market.

Weather conditions, storage facilities, and prevalence of broken kernels in the grain each influence to some extent the maximum moisture content that grain contains to be safe for storage, but under average conditions grain containing not over the maximum moisture content specified for grade No. 1 is considered sufficiently dry for safe storage.

Threshing of grain before it is thoroughly dry, uneven ripening of the grain, presence of green weed seeds in the threshed grain, unfavorable weather condition during the threshing season, starting the combine before the grain is dead ripe or too soon after dews

or rains, or a combination of these factors, is largely responsible for a moisture content in the grain that is frequently too high for safe storage and transportation, or to enable the grain to meet the moisture content requirements for the higher grades. Such grain must be dried in some manner before it can be safely stored or shipped.

Small quantities of threshed grain that contain only a slight excess of moisture may be dried slowly in properly ventilated farm bins or by repeated aeration, but such methods are not applicable to large quantities of grain nor to grain that must be made fit for commercial use without undue delay.

The introduction of the combined harvester-thresher into new areas has emphasized the need for practical methods for drying grain at country points. The combine, under favorable weather and crop conditions, usually saves time, labor and expense. However, rain during the harvest season may delay the cutting and reduce the market value of the grain; weeds may hinder combining; the green weed seeds and dockage may add to the moisture content of the threshed grain; and in some localities uneven ripening and other causes of high moisture content may offset the advantage of the use of the combines unless some convenient, efficient, and inexpensive method of drying is available.

Need of Grain Driers.—During recent years considerable interest has developed in the artificial drying of grain at country elevators. Commercial grain driers are commonly used for drying grain at terminal markets. Such driers designed for use at country elevators are now on the market. A comparatively new method of harvesting grain includes the use of the windrower by which the grain is first cut and placed in windrows to dry, and later picked up and threshed with the combine. The windrower and pick-up are used principally where the grain fields are weedy, or in fields that do not ripen evenly. A satisfactory grain drier available within hauling distance would eliminate the extra work and expense of windrowing, except possibly in fields that are too weedy to permit of efficient direct combining

and for some crops that do not mature uniformly. A satisfactory method of drying grain artificially would also permit combining earlier in the season, and sooner after rains and dews. Thus it would reduce the number of days required for harvesting, the advantages of which lie not only in time saved for other work but also in the harvesting of the crop before deterioration from wet weather with its consequent lowering of test weight and quality. Moreover, some of the hazards to standing grain, such as hail, high winds, and heavy rains, would be avoided.

One of the problems in the past has been to secure a drier of sufficient capacity that could be purchased and operated at a cost low enough for use at country points which are located near the fields from which the grain is cut. Two general types of commercial grain driers are now manufactured in a size suitable for use at country elevators. One type, generally known as the steam-heated drier, uses air heated by steam, the other type, usually referred to as the direct-heat drier, utilizes for drying the combustion gases direct from a furnace, mixed with outside air. Both types employ fans to force the heated air through the grain.

During the season a total of about 20,000 bushels of grain was passed through the drier. The 1929 harvest season was unusually dry and very little rain fell during the entire harvest. Relative humidity and precipitation were both below the average. These factors undoubtedly reduced the quantity of grain that needed drying at that station.

Grain driers of various makes, types, and sizes are on the market at present but practically all of them are similar in that the drying air is forced through layers of grain usually from 4 to 6 inches thick. The commercial drier on which observations were made was of the type generally known as the direct-heat drier. In this type, hot gases are drawn from a furnace, mixed with outside air in a mixing chamber to produce the desired temperature, and then forced through the grain by a fan. The temperature of the mixture of the furnace gases and air was controlled by a thermostat which, by means of air pressure actuated a series of dampers

Power and Fuel Consumed and Operating Costs of Drier

WHEAT

Lot No.	Grain		Air			Power consumed by—								Fuel		Operating cost	
	Quantity dried ¹	Reduction in moisture	Atmosphere	Relative humidity	Entering grain ²	Scalper motor	Drier motor	Cooler motor	Discharge motor	Elevator motor	Total power	Cost ³	Labor cost ⁴	Coal	Cost ⁵	Total	Per bushel ¹
						Kilowatt-hours	Kilowatt-hours	Kilowatt-hours	Kilowatt-hours	Kilowatt-hours	Kilowatt-hours	Dollars	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars	Dollar
1.....	Bushels	Per cent	° F.	Per cent	° F.												
2.....	1,100	2.7	73.4	49.7	197.4	0.8	10.4	12.1	1.5	6.6	31.4	2.20	2.20	343	2.14	6.54	0.0059
3.....	800	3.3	72.6	58.5	202.1	.8	8.8	13.9	1.3	5.4	30.2	2.11	1.60	323	2.02	5.73	.0072
4.....	1,066	3.8	79.7	21.7	197.0	.6	13.1	12.7	1.4	7.2	35.0	2.45	2.13	499	3.12	7.70	.0072
5.....	523	5.8	70.9	32.0	191.4	.5	7.8	10.2	.2	2.9	21.6	1.51	1.05	243	1.52	4.08	.0078
6.....	800	3.4	87.0	22.4	195.0	.4	10.6	11.7	1.1	6.0	29.8	2.09	1.60	357	2.23	5.92	.0074
7.....	300	3.8	80.3	33.1	191.9	.1	2.9	3.3	.3	1.5	8.1	.57	.60	134	.84	2.01	.0067
8.....	1,471	3.2	75.9	26.7	166.8	.4	12.3	14.3	1.5	8.1	36.6	2.56	2.94	371	2.32	7.82	.0053
8.....	400	3.5	85.1	43.9	194.7	.1	5.6	5.7	.3	2.4	14.1	.99	.80	237	1.48	3.27	.0082
Total.....	6,460					3.7	71.5	83.9	7.6	40.1	206.8	14.48	12.92	2,507	15.67	43.07	
Average.....		3.5	78.1	36.0	192.0												.0067

RYE

9.....	1,200	4.6	76.4	32.3	.....	(⁶)	14.2	17.1	1.5	3.6	36.4	2.55	2.40	310	1.94	6.89	0.0057
10.....	500	3.5	84.6	22.7	.....	(⁶)	7.2	6.9	.3	2.9	17.3	1.21	1.00	213	1.33	3.54	.0071
11.....	750	4.9	81.7	33.2	.....	1.5	13.3	17.9	1.8	9.3	43.8	3.07	1.50	698	4.36	8.93	.0119
12.....	1,200	4.3	65.1	39.7	182.4	1.4	19.6	21.1	1.6	15.8	59.5	4.16	2.40	702	4.39	10.95	.0091
13.....	243	5.6	81.9	31.6	177.6	.3	6.1	4.3	.3	1.3	12.3	.86	.49	192	1.20	2.55	.0105
Total.....	3,893					3.2	60.4	67.3	5.5	32.9	169.3	11.85	7.79	2,115	13.22	32.86	
Average.....		4.5	77.9	31.9	180.0												.0084

¹ Net bushels as received at elevator, dockage not included.

² Approximate.

³ Power at 7 cents per kilowatt-hour

⁴ Labor at \$5 per day.

⁵ Coal at \$12.50 per ton.

⁶ Before scalper was installed.

regulating the quantity of hot and cold air admitted.

The drier was made of sheet metal and had a cross section of approximately 5 by 8 feet and an over-all height of about 26 feet. The drier was divided horizontally into two bins containing intake and exhaust flues. Hot air from the furnace was supplied to the upper bin for drying, and atmospheric air was used in the lower bin for cooling the grain. The bins were separated by plate valves, and a separate fan was used for each bin. The rated capacity of the drier was 250 bushels of wheat per hour and it could be used for either batch or continuous operation.

Air from the fans entered the grain through a series of intake flues, was forced through the grain, and allowed to escape through exhaust flues to the atmosphere. The ends of the intake flues were open on the side of the drier next to the fans but were closed at the opposite side. The exhaust flues were closed on the side next to the fans but were open to the atmosphere at the other side of the drier.

Grain to be dried was fed by gravity into the garner at the top of the drier from a storage bin in the elevator building. The grain passed down thru the drier and cooler bins by gravity and was then conveyed to a pit in the elevator building by means of a screw conveyor. The discharge rate, measured by the length of time the grain remained in the drier when operated as a continuous unit, was regulated by valves at the bottom of the hopper under the cooler bin.

Four electric motors were employed to operate the drier and auxiliary equipment. A ½-horsepower motor was used on a scalper or cleaner mounted on top of the drier bin. The drier and cooler fans were each driven by a 5-horsepower motor and the discharge auger was driven by a 2-horsepower motor. Grain from the drier was conveyed by the discharge auger to a pit in the elevator building. The bucket elevator used for elevating this grain was operated by a 7½-horsepower motor. This motor and

the bucket elevator were not a part of the drier equipment, but the power consumed in elevating the artificially dried grain was determined.

[The drier was built by the O. W. Randolph Co., and housed in a tile building that was erected before the old elevator burned. The new 40,000-bu. concrete elevator was illustrated and described in the Journal June 25, 1929, page 799.—Ed.]

Operation of Drier.—Frequently grain that contains a large percentage of dockage is brought to a drier. Damp or wet grain containing dockage has a tendency to clog in grain pipes and in hopper bottom bins. The common rules applied in determining the proper slope for hopper bottom bins and the size and slope of grain pipes are not applicable if damp or wet grain is to be handled. When grain is to be fed into the drier by gravity from a storage bin, provision should be made for filling the drier quickly. If this is not done as much time may be spent in filling the drier bin as in drying a small lot of grain.

When operating with the grain in continuous flow through the machine, the rate at which grain is fed into the drier should be controlled automatically by the discharge rate. If this is not done it will be necessary for the operator to make frequent trips to the top of the drier to regulate the flow of grain. This is especially true if a cleaner or scalper is installed on top of the drier with no provision for automatic control. Drying operations will be simplified if grain containing a large percentage of coarse dockage is at least partly cleaned, before it is placed in the bin from which it is fed into the drier.

Air is relatively a poor conductor of heat. For this reason it is necessary that the flue gases and air be thoroughly mixed if a uniform temperature is to be obtained. It is essential that the thermometer used to indicate the temperature of the drying air be placed in a position where it is not influenced by outside temperatures, by radiation, or by eddy currents in the air duct. Two thermometers which, if held in the same

relative position in an air duct, would indicate practically the same temperature, have been known to show a considerable variation when held in different positions in the duct, owing to one or more of the above causes.

Tests made with an experimental drier in 1928 showed that about one hour was required to reduce the moisture of wheat, barley, rye, and buckwheat from approximately 20 per cent to 14 per cent with the drying air at 160° F. Considerably less time was required for drying such grain containing less than 20 per cent moisture, and for drying oats. Oats, at a given moisture content, contain a smaller quantity of water per bushel than do the other grains, because fewer pounds constitute a bushel.

An air temperature of 180° F. is considered as the maximum allowable temperature for drying wheat without injury to the milling and baking qualities, and unless the temperature of the drying air can be accurately controlled it is advisable to operate at a slightly lower temperature. This is especially true if the grain is high in moisture content. Tests have shown that the germination of wheat, rye, oats and buckwheat apparently was not impaired by artificial drying with heated air at 120°, 140°, or 160°.

Power Consumption.—The amounts of power consumed in cleaning the grain with the scalper, in drying and cooling, in conveying the artificially dried grain to a pit in the elevator building and in elevating it into a storage bin are shown in the table herewith for the various lots of grain dried. Slightly more power was used in cooling the grain than in drying it, probably because more air was moved by the cooler fan than by the drier fan. There were no obstructions on the intake side of the cooler fan, while both the mixing chamber and the furnace were on the intake side of the drier fan. These units offered some resistance to the flow of air.

The 7½-horsepower motor used for elevating the artificially dried grain operated under only a fractional part of its rated load while the drier was in operation. For this reason the power consumed in elevating the grain was much more than would have been required with a motor and elevator of suitable size for elevating 250 bushels of grain per hour.

Fuel.—Briquets of semibituminous coal were used as fuel. Analyses of samples of this fuel made by the Bureau of Mines show an average heating value of approximately 12,500 British thermal units per pound as fired at Parshall, N. Dak. Hard coal or coke is recommended for use with the direct-heat type of drier as these fuels give off less smoke and fewer sparks than does soft coal. Sparks from unsuitable fuels have been known to cause considerable trouble with grain containing a high percentage of chaff and straw. The actual danger from fire in this connection does not seem serious if proper precautions are taken. When a spark from the furnace ignites chaff or straw in the drier a mass of smoldering grain is soon formed, and smoke can be seen emerging from that section of the drier. Considerable time is often lost, and difficulties are experienced in locating, removing or breaking up the smoldering mass.

The quantity of fuel required for drying grain under any given set of conditions depends in part upon the quantity of water to be evaporated from a unit quantity of grain, the heating value and physical properties of the fuel, the efficiency of the furnace and drier, weather conditions, and the quantity of grain to be dried under continuous operation. Under the test conditions the grain was dried in small quantities, as shown in

WHEAT

Lot No.	Time of test (before or after drying)	Gross quantity	Samples taken	Moisture content (average)	Test weight (average)	Dockage (average)	Grade of grain	Net quantity	Price per bushel	Total value	Increase in value
		Bushels	Number	Per cent	Pounds			Bushels	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1	Before	1,136	8	17.7	52.9	3.2	Sample	1,100	0.80	880.00	
	After	1,100	7	15.0	53.3	2.6	4	1,072	.93	996.96	116.96
2	Before	841	7	18.9	53.5	4.8	Sample	800	.78	624.00	
	After	808	6	15.6	54.3	4.0	4	776	.93	721.68	97.68
3	Before	1,110	10	18.1	54.5	4.0	Sample	1,066	.80	852.80	
	After	1,061	9	14.3	55.5	3.4	3	1,025	.99	1,014.75	161.95
4	Before	568	6	19.8	55.7	8.0	Sample	523	.70	366.10	
	After	530	6	14.0	57.5	5.4	3	501	.93	465.93	99.83
5	Before	818	8	16.6	55.3	2.2	Sample	800	.82	656.00	
	After	786	7	13.2	55.9	2.7	3	765	.99	757.35	101.35
6	Before	314	3	15.8	57.2	4.4	4	300	.93	279.00	
	After	300	3	12.0	56.6	2.6	3	292	.99	289.08	10.08
7	Before	1,504	8	15.6	58.2	2.2	4	1,471	.93	1,368.03	
	After	1,449	10	12.4	59.0	2.2	1	1,417	1.08	1,530.36	162.33
8	Before	436	4	16.7	55.7	8.2	Sample	400	.82	328.00	
	After	418	5	13.2	57.2	5.7	2	394	1.05	413.70	85.70
Total	Before	6,727						6,460		5,353.93	
	After	6,452						6,242		6,189.81	835.88

RYE

9	Before	1,322	8	20.8	49.3	9.2	Sample	1,200	0.65	780.00	
	After	1,249	9	16.2	50.9	7.5	do	1,155	.73	843.15	63.15
10	Before	532	3	17.1	51.4	6.0	do	500	.72	360.00	
	After	510	4	13.6	52.2	6.7	3	476	.76	361.76	1.76
11	Before	813	10	17.5	51.2	7.7	Sample	750	.71	532.50	
	After	767	4	12.6	52.5	4.9	3	730	.76	554.80	22.30
12	Before	1,254	10	17.4	52.0	4.3	Sample	1,200	.71	852.00	
	After	1,192	13	13.1	53.2	4.3	3	1,141	.76	867.16	15.16
13	Before	253	4	17.4	50.0	3.8	Sample	243	.71	172.53	
	After	237	3	11.8	52.3	3.1	3	230	.76	174.80	2.27
Total	Before	4,174						3,893		2,697.03	
	After	3,955						3,732		2,801.67	104.64

Test Data and Market Value of Wheat and Rye before and after Drying

Table 2, necessitating some waste of fuel. On the other hand, weather conditions were ideal for drying.

Labor.—It is advisable to have the drier under the supervision of one person who has no other duties to interfere during the operation. Driers are designed to operate with little attention, but better results will be obtained if the drier is under constant observation. The temperature of the drying air should be watched closely, and fuel may be utilized effectively by timely firing. With the direct-heat type of drier the temperature of the drying air is controlled automatically, but a leak in the air line from the air compressor or a failure of the thermostat to function properly may cause trouble if not given prompt attention.

Elements of Cost.—Power, fuel, labor, interest on investment, and depreciation of equipment are considered in this report in connection with the cost of drying. Electric energy was supplied at 7 cents per kilowatt-hour. The coal used cost about \$12.50 per ton delivered. During the 1929 season no extra help was employed for operating the drier on which observations were made. Under ordinary conditions, however, one man would be needed during the busy season if the best results are to be obtained. A labor charge of \$5 per day is included in the cost figures. For continuous operation of the drier during the day the cost of labor on this basis would approximate 0.2 cent per bushel of grain dried. As this employee's time would be utilized in other work about the elevator when the drier was not in operation, the labor cost is considered as 0.2 cent per bushel of grain dried.

Approximately \$7,000 was invested in grain-drying equipment at Parshall. Of this amount about \$4,000 represents the cost of machinery and equipment, installed, and \$3,000 the cost of the building in which the drier was housed. In computing the fixed charges a rate of 6 per cent was used as interest on investment, 8 per cent as depreciation on machinery and equipment, and 3 per cent as depreciation on the building. On this basis depreciation and interest on investment represent a fixed cost of \$830 per year.

The cost of power, labor, and fuel are shown in the table for individual lots of grain. The operating expenses of the drier per bushel of grain dried, varied from day to day, depending in part upon the quantity of water evaporated, quantity of grain dried in continuous operation, weather conditions, kind of grain dried, and skill of the operator. Interest on investment and depreciation of equipment constitute a fixed annual cost, but when computed on a per-bushel basis these fixed charges decrease as the total volume of grain dried per season increases.

The item of depreciation and interest on investment makes up the largest part of the total cost of drying unless a considerable quantity of grain is dried per year.

Loss in Weight Due to Drying.—Since dockage is included in the grain upon which moisture determinations are made, the shrinkage in weight must be calculated upon the gross weight, or gross bushels of grain as received at the elevator. The following formula is used in determining the number of gross bushels after drying:

Example: (Lot 9) Given 1,322 gross bushels of wheat containing 20.8 per cent moisture before drying and 16.2 per cent moisture after drying.

$$\frac{1,322 \times (100 - 20.8)}{(100 - 16.2)} = \frac{1,322 \times 79.2}{83.8} = 1,249$$

There is always a larger percentage of decrease in gross bushels than the actual difference in percentage of moisture before and after drying, because of the larger percent-

age of dry matter in the samples of dried grain, as samples of equal weight are used for each moisture determination. In the case of lot 9 there was a decrease of 4.6 per cent in moisture and 5.5 per cent in total weight. The average decrease in moisture in all of the wheat dried, including the dockage, was 3.5 per cent and in the rye 4.5 per cent; the average decrease in the weight of the gross wheat was 4.1 per cent and of the rye 5.2 per cent.

Most of the grain cut with combines in the spring wheat area contains green weed-seeds. These seeds have a higher moisture content than does the grain itself, and in drying a larger percentage of moisture is expelled from the weed seeds than from the grain. There is also a slight reduction in dockage due to the chaff and other light foreign material which is blown out of both the heating and cooling sections of the drier.

Since a larger percentage of moisture was removed from the dockage than from either the wheat or the rye (except in lots 5 and 10) the remaining number of net bushels of grain after drying was greater than normally would be expected. The dockage in lots 5 and 10 consisted principally of wild oats which were drier than the grain; accordingly a smaller percentage of moisture was removed from these than from the rye and wheat. Therefore in lots 5 and 10 there was a greater loss of net bushels than would be anticipated.

Drying Increases Test Weight, often sufficiently to give the grain a higher grade. Four of the eight lots of wheat were each thus raised one grade when the test weight was considered as the only grading factor. An appreciable increase in test weight was found in all of the lots dried except lot 6.

Moisture, Test Weight and Dockage Determinations were made on samples taken at half-hour intervals of the grain entering the drier and that discharging from the cooling section, before and after drying. The average of determinations from each lot and the quantities represented in each lot are shown in the table herewith.

Average Grade and Market Value both before and after drying for each lot of grain tested are shown in the table. The drying process resulted in an increased market value for all lots dried. A maximum increase of 23 cents per bushel was obtained in the case of the wheat in lot 8. The average gain in market value was much greater for the wheat than for the rye. The maximum increase for the rye was but 8 cents per bushel, which was less than the average increase for the wheat. The increase in market value was partly offset by the decrease in net bushels during the drying.

Net Gain in Market Value of the various lots of grain dried was determined by subtracting the total value of each lot before drying from the total value after drying. In the case of wheat the average gain was 12.9 cents per bushel with a total gain in market value of \$835.88 in drying 6,460 net bushels. The least gain obtained for wheat was shown in drying the 300 bushels in lot 6. The apparent error in test weight for this lot partly accounts for this small gain.

No value was assigned to the dockage in the grain when received at the elevator. Because of its excessive moisture content much of the dockage was of no value before drying. There were approximately 12,600 pounds of dockage after drying, which had a value of about \$94.50. This would about pay the expense of cleaning the wheat under the conditions existing at this particular elevator.

The net gain in market value of the 3,893 bushels of rye was \$104.64, or 2.7 cents per bushel. A maximum gain of 5.3 cents per bushel was obtained on lot 9 which contained 1,200 bushels. This lot was very wet before drying and should have been redried except

for the fact that it was mixed with dry rye to meet the grade requirements.

Apparently less is to be gained by drying rye than wheat. On the other hand, a large percentage of rye, as received, contains a high moisture content and often must be dried to prevent damage in storage.

The increase in local market value of the wheat and rye resulting from drying does not necessarily reflect the total gain. When damp or wet grain is taken to an elevator it frequently has to be held in storage for several days. Grain is also usually en route in railroad cars for several days before it arrives at a terminal market. High moisture content not only causes the grain to be assigned to a grade lower but may cause the grain to go out of condition. When such grain is finally sold on the terminal market it takes a heavy discount, which could be avoided by drying the grain locally.

Farm Buro Federation Considers Short Selling

The regulation of all exchanges which have to do with the handling of farm products was among the topics presented to the directors of the American Farm Buro Federation at their meeting at Chicago Oct. 2 and 3. Senator Capper intends to push the Capper-Dickinson grain futures bill, and the Washington representative of the Buro believes that the mare's nest of Russian raiding discovered by Sec'y Hyde will aid in the enactment of legislation requiring the compulsory registration of all dealers, operators and members of Boards of Trade.

He reports that it may now be possible to terminate short selling on the grain exchanges.

The September condition report on the corn crop—51.6—is the lowest it has been during the present century. The nearest approach was on Sept. 1, 1901, when it was 51.7, and in that year the crop only amounted to 1,523,000,000 bus.

Join the Red Cross

The greatest Roll Call that has ever been conducted, to enroll five million members in the American Red Cross in this country, will be opened November 11, Armistice Day, to continue until Thanksgiving Day.

Campaigns for these members will be conducted in schools, offices, churches, theatres, banks and business by volunteer workers.

The Red Cross needs the money these memberships will bring in to continue its tremendous work during 1931. The organization, which is a semi-official governmental service, is headed by the President of the United States of America.

During the year ending June 30, the Red Cross nationally expended \$1,182,350.08 for service and disabled ex-service men and their families. The need for veteran relief is increasing, instead of decreasing, and the climax is still thought to be many years away.

The national organization handled 13,217 claims. Furthermore, \$1,341,620.65 was needed to take care of 95,000 sufferers in 108 major disasters during the past year. More than \$650,000 of this was in excess of contributions received for disaster relief.

Red Cross nurses to the number of 51,047 were enrolled to meet national and international emergencies; 74,437 persons were trained and certified in first aid work, and 52,798 were certified in life saving. Besides this, 37,626 people were trained and certified in home hygiene and care of the sick. Nearly 7,000,000 school children were enrolled in the Junior Red Cross during the past year, as well.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Wilson, Ark.—Wilson Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$700; R. E. Lee Wilson, pres.

Mammoth Spring, Ark.—The feed business of the Fulton County Lbr. Co. has been discontinued.

Little Rock, Ark.—N. P. Campbell, branch manager of the Globe Grain & Milling Co., has been elected a member of the Grain Exchange.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Construction of the new rice mill here started late in September. The buildings of the Roberts Cotton Oil Mill are being renovated and remodeled, the main part of the old mill being converted into a four-story structure. The Hodges Const. Co. has the contract.

CALIFORNIA

Modesto, Cal.—Beans belonging to the Trinidad Bean & Elevtr. Co. were slightly damaged by fire on Sept. 11.

San Francisco, Cal.—A two-story plant, to cost approximately \$45,000, is being erected here by the Cereal Products Refining Co.

Hayward, Cal.—Work has started on the new mill and elevator for the Hayward Poultry Producers Ass'n, which expects to have the plant in operation by late November. Grinding, cracking and mixing machinery is to be installed.

Gridley, Cal.—Channon & Long's grain Warehouse No. 2, the largest warehouse in this place, being 72x300 feet, burned at 9:35 p. m. Sept. 15. Loss, approximately \$125,000; the building was partly insured, and some of those whose grain was burned carried insurance and some did not. The building and business was under lease to B. J. Dolan. About 85,000 bags of grain, mostly barley and wheat, were in the building at the time. The fire originated outside of the warehouse, presumably in a box car. A quantity of grain was salvaged for hog and chicken feed. The fire in no way handicaps B. J. Dolan's storage facilities for rice, as there is sufficient storage in the two remaining warehouses for the 1930 rice crop. Mr. Dolan writes: "We do not contemplate rebuilding our burned warehouse until spring. The cause of the fire is unknown but think it was incendiary, as ours was about the sixth warehouse fire in the two valleys this summer; 60,000 bags of wheat and barley were burned."

CANADA

Birch Hills, Sask.—The Searle Grain Co.'s elevator here burned recently; loss, \$17,000.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—A poultry feed plant is being established here by the Maple Leaf Milling Co.

Vancouver, B. C.—S. McClay, pres. of the Vancouver Board of Harbor Commissioners, is no longer connected with the Frazer River Elevtr. Co., Ltd., in an executive capacity.

Kamloops, B. C.—The Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., expects to add to its storage facilities here by the construction of a 74,000-bu. elevator. Work is to start at once, the parent company, Spillers, Ltd., of London, England, having approved the project.

Regina, Sask.—The Regina Milling Co., Ltd., a new concern, has bot out the McCarthy Milling Co., whose plant, idle since last November, will be enlarged and renovated and operated to capacity, which is 260 barrels per day. Feed will also be manufactured.

Manitou, Man.—The McCabe Grain Co.'s elevator here burned on Sept. 16; loss, \$10,000; insured; 7,000 bus. of grain were destroyed.

Vancouver, B. C.—Altho arrangements were made last spring to organize a feed pool, and incorporation papers secured and an option taken on one of the largest feed plants in this province, still the efforts have been unsuccessful up to the present and it is believed that the plan will not be carried out this year.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Merchants Exchange occupied its new quarters in the Marine Bldg. on Sept. 29, and the official opening of the building and of the exchange was scheduled to take place on Oct. 8, when the lieutenant-governor was expected to attend and to unveil a portrait of the King, which is being presented to the exchange by Lloyd's.

Toronto, Ont.—T. A. Neely was recently elected pres. of the Canadian Terminal System, Ltd., with headquarters in this city and controlling a number of large elevators, including a 4,000,000-bu. plant at Owen Sound, a 2,000,000-bu. house at Collingwood (thru its subsidiary, Collingwood Terminal, Ltd.) and has a 4,000,000-bu. elevator under construction at Kingston, all in Ontario.

Kingston, Ont.—The new 2,500,000-bu. elevator of the Kingston Elevtr. Co., Ltd., (subsidiary of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.), received its first grain on Sept. 24, when a ship unloaded 80,000 bus. of rye. This was not the official opening of the elevator, however, as that will be celebrated next spring, when the 600-foot ships from the upper lakes come thru the Welland Canal to Kingston.

Ft. William, Ont.—Work on the grain storage annexes of N. M. Paterson & Co. and of the Searle Terminal Grain Co., having 1,600,000 and 2,000,000-bu. capacity, respectively, is being pushed rapidly, nearly 400 men being engaged in the work in order to complete the additions this month. All concrete work on the Paterson annex had been completed by Sept. 27 and construction of the roof and suspension bridge to the workhouse was under way. It will be ready to receive grain by Nov. 1. At the Searle Elevtr. the pouring of concrete for the bins was started during the last week of September, and the work is being rushed to completion.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Grain Exchange has offered a reward of \$1,000 for information leading to the identification of the person who on Sept. 23 telephoned to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Telegraf a message addressed to Mansfield at Chicago, and Jackson Bros. at Chicago, and gave the sender's name as James Stewart & Co., who deny any knowledge of it. The message is reported to have said that the wheat pool had been taken over by the provincial governments of western Canada, following the banks' demand for \$28,000,000 from the Manitoba government. The effect of the message was to send prices tumbling. The message is said to have been sent to the principal grain markets of North America and of Europe.

COLORADO

Trinidad, Colo.—Rex Sawyers has purchased a substantial interest in the Trinidad Bean & Elevtr. Co. here and will be actively associated with the company as an officer and director.

Sterling, Colo.—Colorado and Nebraska grain dealers were entertained, on Sept. 28, in this city, the first affair of its kind to be held here. A golf match was held for the men and a theater party for the ladies, and at 5:30 a banquet was served at the Elks Club.

Delta, Colo.—A Co-op. Alfalfa Mill Co. has been organized here by the farmers of this locality, and a five-year lease has been obtained on the old potato flour mill, where an up-to-date alfalfa and feed mill will be installed. It is hoped to have the mill in operation before the middle of November.

Denver, Colo.—Wm. V. Kelly, father of Ralph W. Kelly, treas. of the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co., died at his home in Hutchinson, Kan., on Sept. 21, at the age of 81 years, after a short illness. He came to Colorado in the early days. He was also the father of H. E. Kelly, manager of the Model Flour Mills, of Greeley, and of Paul Kelly, of the Kelly Seed Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ILLINOIS

Sidell, Ill.—New truck scales have been put in at the Sidell Grain & Feed Co.'s elevator by Geo. J. Betzelberger.

Pittsfield, Ill.—Windstorm damaged the superstructure over boiler room of the M. D. King Milling Co. on Sept. 14.

Laura, Ill.—Dan Kuntz has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Forest Oakes, resigned.

Wataga, Ill.—The Wataga Co-op. Co. has had new truck scales installed at its elevator here, George J. Betzelberger doing the work.

Kewanee, Ill.—Thieves who entered the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s office here recently succeeded in making way with only a few pennies.

Monticello, Ill.—The Monticello Feed Mill, E. H. Huibregtse proprietor, is planning to erect an addition and also to install new machinery.

Lacon, Ill.—J. F. Miller is adding some improvements to his Lacon Feed Mill, including equipment for grinding ear corn and also mixed grain.

Bement, Ill.—Mr. Fleming, of the Bement Grain Co., recently contracted for a 10-ton, 16 x 8, auto truck scale for one of his country stations.

West Salem, Ill.—The feed mill of H. H. Boewe & Son has been remodeled, new feed grinding equipment installed and more power added.

Table Grove, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has installed a feed grinding machine, also a recleaning machine and has built a shed to cover its scales.

Peoria, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois will hold its annual convention in this city, headquarters at the Pere Marquette Hotel, on Feb. 3 to 5, 1931.

Springfield, Ill.—It is reported that the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. plans the construction of additional wheat storage tanks to its new plant in this city in the near future.

Streator, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator territory held its regular monthly meeting at the Plumb Hotel, this city, on Sept. 25, where dinner was served at 7:30 o'clock.

Dalton City, Ill.—The installation of new truck scales at the elevator of the W. C. McGuire Grain Co. has been made by Geo. J. Betzelberger, operating scale service truck No. 6.

Danville, Ill.—The plant and equipment of the Cornstalk Products Co. was ordered sold, in U. S. District Court Oct. 4, the sale being asked for in a petition filed in the court.

Piper City, Ill.—As an aid to aviators, the Farmers Elevtr. Co. has painted on the top of its elevator in large letters the name of this town, also an arrow pointing to the north.

Prairie City, Ill.—The Prairie City Milling Co. has converted the old Baptist church into a feed mill and has installed up-to-date equipment. The manager is Bert Bean, formerly of Colchester.

Princeton, Ill.—J. W. Challacombe, proprietor of the Princeton City Mills, held a public opening on Sept. 22 to 24, inclusive, demonstrating the operation of his new molasses mixer, just installed.

Roberts, Ill.—The Roberts Grain Co.'s two elevators were damaged during the windstorm of Sept. 14, Elvtr. No. 1 having several windows blown out and Elvtr. No. 2 having some of the roof taken off.

Walnut, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., after strengthening the foundation and walls of the plant, have filled it with oats, hedged for future delivery. Howard Smith is the new manager of this elevator.

Elizabeth, Ill.—Construction will start soon on a new roller and feed mill to replace the Elizabeth Roller Mill which burned on Sept. 3. The new firm will operate under the name of Plosch & Goldsworthy.

Hammond, Ill.—Pitman & Livengood, of Arthur, have bot the Horton Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator here, the new owners to take possession as soon as Mr. Horton takes in the grain he has already contracted.

Carmi, Ill.—R. E. Finch, who for a number of years operated a general merchandise business here, has leased the White County Milling Co.'s plant and will operate both the feed station and the service station.

Mason City, Ill.—The Mason City Feed Mill (C. B. Copper, owner) was damaged by fire, said to have been caused by a dust explosion, at noon, Sept. 20; loss, \$500. Workmen put out the fire with hand extinguishers before the fire department arrived.

West Chicago, Ill.—The West Chicago Flour & Feed Co. is enlarging and re-arranging its mill here, with a view to giving up flour manufacture and devoting the mill entirely to the manufacture of the company's poultry and stock feed and to grinding.

Peoria, Ill.—Contracts had been signed for storing 300,000 bus. of grain in the new 500,000-bu. concrete addition to the East Peoria Elvtr. Co.'s plant by Sept. 18 and new applications were being received daily. The elevator, which was financed in part by the Board of Trade, operates under a Federal license.

Peoria, Ill.—John Dalton, born in this city 73 years ago and who had resided here all his life, a former member of the Board of Trade, died at the home of his daughter in Silvis, Ill., where he and his wife were visiting, on Sept. 20. Two years ago he retired as pres. of the S. E. Bartlett Grain Co. His widow, two sons and three daughters survive him.

Champaign, Ill.—The monthly meeting of grain men of this territory was scheduled to be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, at the Inman Hotel, dinner to be served there at 7 o'clock. The date of this meeting was moved forward one week on account of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n convention being held in Chicago on the regular meeting date of the Champaign dealers.

Clinton, Ill.—Grain dealers of Clinton and surrounding territory held their fall meeting and banquet in this city at the Magill House, on the evening of Sept. 16, about 25 being present. As it was the desire of the group to hold these meetings monthly, Oct. 28 has been fixed as the date of the next meeting, with Harry Scott, of the DeWitt County Co-op. Co., acting as chairman.

Lockport, Ill.—Willis Moore, employed at the Northern Illinois Cereal plant here, was severely burned on the evening of Sept. 22 when lightning struck the plant. He had just placed his hand on the main switch to turn on the machinery at the mill, when the lightning struck, burning him severely about the chest and arms. The feed mill and the roof of the warehouse were badly damaged by the fire that followed. Tons of feed were ruined by water let loose by the automatic sprinklers, which went into action when the roof burned. The total loss was estimated at about \$100,000; covered by insurance.

Pana, Ill.—Edward McKee, who for 15 years has owned and operated the McKee Elvtr., has leased it to the Shellabarger Grain Products Co., of Decatur, for an indefinite term of years.

CHICAGO NOTES

Two Board of Trade memberships sold on Sept. 30 for \$13,500 and \$13,250 net to buyers.

Clement, Curtis & Co. has announced the association of Alfred M. Wolfe with that company.

Samuel M. Raymond, pres. of the Raymond News Buro, has started business with new equipment for the speedy distribution of market news.

Fire breaking out in the Hales & Hunter Feed Co.'s malt house, on Sept. 24, at night, endangered the company's grain elevator. Damages of \$500 was done to malt house.

Members of the Board of Trade have voted favorably on an amendment to the rules whereby individual members of the clearing house may clear trades other than their own accounts.

Carroll L. Frank, grain broker and member of the Board of Trade, took his own life, on Oct. 5, at his home in this city, being despondent over illness. He was 51 years of age. His widow survives him.

Headquarters of the Millers National Federation will be removed Nov. 1 from their Michigan avenue location to a more central point in the new Board of Trade Bldg. A room will be provided specially for the use of members while in Chicago.

Among those recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade are the following: Albert M. Adams, John F. McGuire and Jesse D. Scheinman. Transferred: W. S. McClean, Estate of Fred K. K. Pulsifer, John Y. Meloy, Jr., and Chas. F. Hanson.

John Buckingham, retired grain merchant whose father established the first grain elevator in Chicago, died, on Oct. 3, at his summer home in Wisconsin, aged 70 years. He was a member of the Board of Trade. His widow and three daughters survive him.

The Cash Grain Ass'n of the Board of Trade at a recent meeting voted disapproval of the proposed amendments to the rules of the Board, published on page 379 of the Journal Sept. 24, and asked the pres. of the Board to appoint a com'te to formulate substitutes. The proposed rules would tighten up both the deliveries on wheat futures and the deliveries of cars on track.

Members of the Board of Trade, by substantial vote, on Oct. 6, placed their approval upon amendments to the rules, suggested by department of agriculture officials, whereby buyers will be favored. The amendment reducing the number of grades of wheat deliverable on contracts was passed by a vote of 492 against 350, while the amendment providing that delivery of grain in carlots will be permitted only during the last three business days of the delivery month passed by 513 to 330. These amendments are given in full on page 379 of Sept. 24 number of the Journal.

INDIANA

Camden, Ind.—The Urmston Grain & Seed Co. is installing a new molasses feed machine.

Hope, Ind.—A feed mill will be operated at this point by Lawrence Morgan, formerly of Seymour.

Palmyra, Ind.—Roscoe Martin has bot H. E. Ruff's feed mill and will grind and mix all kinds of feed.

Elwood, Ind.—The Kiefer Feed & Supply Co. has installed a large hammer mill for commercial grinding.

Milroy, Ind.—Hall & Witters coal and feed business has been bot by Albert Hasty, who will do custom feed grinding.

Saratoga, Ind.—H. A. Rickert has given the contract for his new feed mill equipment to the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Domestic Feed & Grain Co., of which Grover O. Gough is the head, which has conducted a brokerage business in the Board of Trade Bldg. for the last 15 years, is now housed in its own building, a large warehouse just recently completed.

Hartford City, Ind.—C. V. Riggs has sold his mill here (formerly known as the Hartford City Milling Co.) to Kenneth Willman.

Hatfield, Ind.—The Cadick Milling Co., of Grandview, Ind., has completed its new steel grain storage addition at its elevator here.

Haubstadt, Ind.—The Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co. installed electro-magnetic separators on the grinding equipment at its mill here.

Cynthiana, Ind.—Electro-magnetic separators have been installed on the grinding equipment of the Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co.'s elevator at this point.

Fort Branch, Ind.—The elevator of the Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co. here has been provided with electro-magnetic separators on the grinding equipment.

Flat Rock, Ind.—Owing to the poor condition of the corn crop in this territory, I will not rebuild my elevator (that burned in July) before next year.

Advance, Ind.—The Advance Grain Co., Roy Ailes and Vern Faulkinbury owners has installed a new grinder and two large motors, the latter replacing the old engine.

Morris, Ind.—John Nordmeyer is replacing the oil engine power in his mill with a new equipment of electric motors. The latest type of G. E. Ball Bearing and totally enclosed dustproof equipment is being used.

Southport, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has recently completed its new elevator that replaces the one burned last March. The equipment includes a hammer mill for grinding and a ton mixer. The new building is valued at \$30,000.

Bluffton, Ind.—Elevator and real estate of the Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., in receivership, have been sold for \$41,950 to the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. The property is located at this point, at Keystone, Van Buren and Yoder.

Huntingburg, Ind.—Donald and Ronald Wallace, of the defunct Wallace Milling Co., of this place, reported to have been found guilty by a jury on a charge of having violated the state warehouse act, have taken an appeal to the state supreme court.

Greentown, Ind.—The Tipton Milling Co., of Tipton, Ind., is erecting a 22,000-bu. cribbed construction, elevator here, replacing the house that burned in May. The plant is to be electrically equipped thruout, with up-to-date high speed safety dumps having a total capacity of 6,000 bus. per hour, and is expected to be ready to receive grain about the middle of October.

Evansville, Ind.—Leslie T. Igleheart, pres. of Igleheart Bros., Inc., of this city, for 22 years, died at his home here, on Sept. 27, after an illness of only a week, which started with a cold. Mr. Igleheart, who was 82 years old, succeeded to the presidency of the milling company in 1904, at the death of his father and held this office until the firm merged with the General Foods Corp. in 1926, when he retired from business. He is survived by his widow and one son.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A series of meetings is contemplated by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, about the time of the new corn movement, which may be about Nov. 1, and Sec'y Fred K. Sale desires that those wanting such a meeting write him at an early date, so that he can make his plans accordingly. He would like to work in some meetings in territories not fully covered heretofore. The following new members have recently joined the Indiana Ass'n: Garrett & Antell, Princeton; Hanna Lbr. & Grain Co., Hanna; Lincoln Elvtr. Co., Lincoln, and Beck Grain & Feed Co., Shelbyville. A total of 49 new members has been secured since the last annual meeting in January.

IOWA

Odebolt, Ia.—The Crackerjack Popcorn Co. has rebuilt its elevator from the ground up.

Red Oak, Ia.—Askey & Morgan are installing their second machine for feed grinding.

Raymond, Ia.—Mr. Lyons has succeeded Rodney Douglass as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator.

Lenox, Ia.—Jack Engstrom has taken over the Lenox Feed Mill at this point.

Luton, Ia.—A farmers elevator company may be organized for this vicinity.

Thompson, Ia.—Thieves entered the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here recently but failed to get anything of value.—Art Torkelson.

Malvern, Ia.—We recently rebuilt the foundation under our elevator and put in a new leg and boot.—Albert Nelson, Kunce & Nelson.

Avoca, Ia.—Farmers Grain, Feed & Oil Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; J. H. Jenks pres., and Frank Wise sec'y.—Art Torkelson.

Mason City, Ia.—The Northwestern Distributing Co. has installed new equipment for the manufacture of molasses feeds for livestock.

Alvord, Ia.—Ray Buckingham, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned to take the same position with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Glidden.

Littleton, Ia.—As soon as power lines are completed Hugh Stevenson will operate an electric grist mill at this point. Service is to start Oct. 15.—Art Torkelson.

Dunlap, Ia.—The Dunlap Lbr. & Grain Co. has improved its equipment by the installation of a 20-h.p. Blue Streak Custom Mill direct connected to G. E. Motor.

Little Rock, Ia.—Formal dissolution notice has been published by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., whose elevator was bot by J. E. Stockdale, as reported in the Aug. 27 Journal.

Boyden, Ia.—Rudolph Henning, for the past 13 years manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n here and one of the most successful managers in the state, died on Sept. 13.

New Hartford, Ia.—The New Hartford Elvtr. Co., operated by H. A. Moore and H. B. Good, is building an addition to its elevator to accommodate an oat huller recently purchased.

Hopkinton, Ia.—R. E. Lux contemplates installing machinery for making and mixing poultry feeds in the building formerly occupied by the Iowa Implement Co. and recently purchased by Mr. Lux.

Riverside, Ia.—The walls on the south side of the mill of the Piper Milling Co. gave way, on Sept. 24, under the pressure of more than 31,000 bus. of oats, which had been stored in the largest bin in the building.

Washburn, Ia.—R. F. O'Connor has installed a new 7-h.p. electric motor and repaired his elevator and lumber sheds. Mr. O'Connor has been in the grain business here for 40 years.—Art Torkelson.

Dows, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. is erecting a new corn crib, 28x32 feet. A 15-foot driveway in the center will house a dump and electric elevator. The capacity of the crib is estimated at 4,500 bus.

What Cheer, Ia.—Messrs. Fuller and Horras, operating as the What Cheer Grain & Fuel Co., are disposing of their elevator to the Lewis Bros., farmers near here, possession to be given before December.

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new office, 40 x 20 feet, of hollow tile. The building will be near the scales and the old office building has been moved back and will be used for storage purposes.

Lawton, Ia.—Lightning struck the plant of Hans Bremer on Sept. 25 and caused damage to the elevator and stock.

Mason City, Ia.—The 1931 convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city during the latter part of January, the exact date to be selected later. Probably the sessions will be held in the armory.

Schaller, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$35,000; incorporators: A. K. and H. E. Rininger, Henry and Paul Sanderman and others; to buy and sell grain, coal, lumber, livestock, etc., also operate flour and feed mills.

New Sharon, Ia.—Andrew Lamis & Son have taken charge and reopened the elevator business formerly conducted by G. C. Bennett. The new firm will continue the grain and coal business as well as the feed grinding and in addition will buy hay.

Guthrie Center, Ia.—Altho it was reported late in August that the Peoples Exchange Co. had been incorporated, E. W. Miller writes: "The Peoples Exchange Co. is in the organization period. No organization yet completed, and it is problematical."

Glidden, Ia.—After 24 years of continuous service as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, J. C. Riedesel has resigned on account of poor health and has been succeeded by Ray Buckingham, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s house at Alvord.

Elkader, Ia.—One of the oldest flour mills in Iowa, erected in 1849, idle for some time now, has been overhauled and equipped for grinding grain for feed. W. B. Fassbinder, of Dubuque, recently bot the mill from Lou Lentz, its former owner, and is converting it into an up-to-date mill.—A. T.

Atlantic, Ia.—Six elevators formerly owned and operated by the Atlantic Grain Co. have been sold to B. O. Beadle, Atlantic miller and manufacturer. The six elevators are located at Hancock, Wiota, Exira, Kimballton, Smith Lake (Atlantic p. o.) and Brayton.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Lohrville, Ia.—A new feed mill is being built here by E. S. Fyler, of Charles City, to be 24 x 38 feet, equipped with a 24-inch attrition mill, a crusher, a pneumatic system of elevation and a method of cooling and aerating the feed. Six motors will run the machinery. E. V. Peterson, of Rudd, will be manager, and the mill is expected to be ready for business by Oct. 15.

Piper, (Rockwell City p. o.), Ia.—Ira Miller, manager of the Piper Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned his position to take effect the latter part of October. He will go farming after the first of the year. Wm. Zimmerman, who at the present time is in the real estate and insurance business, will take the managership.—Art Torkelson.

Estherville, Ia.—H. N. Jensen & Sons are erecting a three-story building, 52 feet square, at the south end of their present building and directly connected with it. The first and third stories of the addition will be used as warehouse and grain storage and the second floor will accommodate a new, up-to-date oat huller, and a roller for making rolled oats. Electric motors will also be installed. The company will specialize in custom work.

Williams, Ia.—I am now at Williams, was formerly at Corwith as manager for the Farmers Grain Co., which has leased its elevator to the North Iowa Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here at Williams is in the hands of a receiver and I am in charge for the receiver until the affairs of the company can be cleaned up. Frank A. Cooley is the receiver.—B. P. Greenfield.

Des Moines, Ia.—R. E. Hollett, one of three partners in the Portable Milling Co. has filed a petition to dissolve the partnership and requested the appointment of a receiver, alleging that the business was being conducted at a loss. C. W. Graham and Chas. E. Yoder are the other partners in the organization, which was formed last January for dealing in portable milling equipment and engaging in milling and feed grinding business.

KANSAS

Hutchinson, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the mill of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. on Sept. 25.

Topeka, Kan.—Leslie Grubb, of the Grubb Grain Co., and Miss Mildred J. Nicholas were married recently.

Wichita, Kan.—The elevator of the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. sustained a slight windstorm damage on Sept. 29.

Johnson, Kan.—The elevator of the T. C. Moore Grain Co. sustained a slight windstorm damage on Sept. 29.

Pratt, Kan.—J. H. Magruder is installing a dust collector in his elevator here, furnished by the White Star Co.

Independence, Kan.—The elevator of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on Sept. 12.

Minneola, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange recently completed its new 150,000-bu. elevator and is now operating it.

Olathe, Kan.—Lightning struck the concrete elevator of the Hadley Milling Co., on Sept. 13 and caused damage to dust collector.

Arkansas City, Kan.—Kent Barber, general manager of the Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co., is recovering from his recent serious illness.

Burrton, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s office safe was broken into on Sept. 25, but the thieves got very little for their trouble.

Johnson, Kan.—Our elevator here was completed June 20; capacity 20,000 bus.; elevating capacity 3,500 bus. per hour.—Vosburgh Grain Co., by W. W. Felts.

Page City, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n here has made a number of improvements, the Western Engineering Co. doing the work and the York Fdry. furnishing the equipment.

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Protection

**Elevators
Grain
Lumber Yards
Dwellings
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Shields, Kan.—The Shields Farmers Union recently installed a 10-bu. Richardson Scale, Superior DF Cups and other repairs, the York Fdry. furnishing the equipment.

Carmi, Kan.—The local elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co. has been remodeled and fitted with four SKF Ball Bearings, 180 ft. of transmission rope and other equipment purchased thru the White Star Co.

Wichita, Kan.—John Hayes has retired from the grain business and has closed the offices of the John Hayes Grain Co. here. He plans giving his attention to his Texas grapefruit interests in the future.

Medicine Lodge, Kan.—The Medicine Lodge Milling Co.'s elevator and lumber yard burned recently; loss, \$75,000. The fire was believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. H. W. Skinner is owner.

Coronado (Leoti p. o.), Kan.—The new elevator of the Wagner Grain Co., a branch of the Southwest Grain Co., of Hutchinson, has been completed and is now open for business, under the management of A. E. McClimans.

Wichita, Kan.—The Adair-Morton Grain Co., Inc., is a new company operating on the Board of Trade, recently formed by Ed Adair, formerly with the Adair Grain Co., and Paul Morton, formerly associated with the John Hayes Grain Co.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Rea-Patterson Milling Co. is adding a new unit to its mill here for the manufacture of commercial stock feed, and is installing new machinery. The new plant, which represents an investment of about \$100,000, is expected to be ready to operate about Oct. 20.

Greeley, Kan.—The Greeley Milling Co. has under construction a 15,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elevator, with a full concrete basement and all walls re-inforced. It will be equipped with motor power and have full equipment for handling both ear corn and small grain. One feature a little out of the ordinary is the installation of the mill in the basement below, so that ear corn can be dumped from the truck dump and fed into the mill without scooping. Construction will be completed about Nov. 15. The Star Engineering Co. has the contract.

KENTUCKY

Dover, Ky.—The Dover Lbr. & Feed Co. has recently completed a new feed mill.

Bardwell, Ky.—It is reported that the flour mill here, owned since last June by R. L. Geveden, R. M. Shelbourne and Bunk Gardner, will be put into operation again.

MICHIGAN

Stockbridge, Mich.—Mail addressed to A. M. Wright, Deput Elvtr., at this place, is returned marked "Out of business."

Addison, Mich.—The Addison Milling Co. is adding a molasses mixer to its equipment, S. Howes, Inc., installing it.

North Adams, Mich.—A large molasses mixing system is being installed for F. I. Williams & Sons by S. Howes, Inc.

Owosso, Mich.—The Owosso Elvtr. & Coal Co. has just installed a hammer mill, a large size feed mixer and a cold molasses process plant. This new unit started operation early this month.

Scotts, Mich.—C. W. Willis is now with White Bros., in the sale of salvage and other feeds. Mr. Willis, who has spent the summer on his Canadian ranch in Saskatchewan, reports conditions very dry in Canada.—White Bros.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Ann Arbor Grain & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; officers: Michael J. Fritz, pres.; Wm. Reed, vice-pres. and manager; Dwight Baylis, sec'y, and E. F. Lohr, treas. The company will buy grain of all kinds, grind feed, handle fertilizer, lime, seeds and concentrated feeds. Farming interests in all parts of the county are represented in the stockholders.

Lennon, Mich.—John Timco, 22, and George Rankin, 18, are reported to have admitted breaking into the Lennon Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently and stealing 11 bags of beans. They were caught while on their way to Flint to sell them. Elevator companies and farmers have been warned by Sheriff Lawcock to take every precaution to safeguard their property, as robberies of elevators and granaries of beans and wheat have been frequent of late. The sheriff has also warned elevators to be careful in buying beans and grain to satisfy themselves that they have not been stolen.

MINNESOTA

Watson, Minn.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. recently had its feed bins lined with galvanized iron and tin.

Duluth, Minn.—John M. Ericson, representing the Bartlett-Frazier Co., has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Lonsdale, Minn.—Frank K. Machacek has been appointed temporary receiver for the Rice County Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of this place.

De Graff, Minn.—The Farmers Market Co. recently opened for business. Its 25,000-bu. elevator is equipped with up-to-date machinery.

Wells, Minn.—The Lynch Elvtr. & Feed Mill here has been purchased by S. H. Seibert, formerly of Elk River, Minn., who is operating it.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Pletch Grain Co., of Algona, Ia., opened a branch office here Oct. 1, with Beach Wickham wire. F. W. Baujan will be manager.

St. Cloud, Minn.—The Haertel Co., Inc., has under construction here a 30 x 30 frame feed mill, on the Northern Pacific right-of-way, to be completed about Oct. 15.

Maple Plain, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n held a meeting in September to decide whether or not to sell the elevator and voted in favor of not selling.

Duluth, Minn.—The Benson-Quinn Co. on Oct. 1 moved to 421 Board of Trade Bldg.

Bird Island, Minn.—The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n has bot the Aetna Co.'s elevator here, which will be continued under the management of W. H. Sheehan.

Howard Lake, Minn.—The mill of the Howard Lake Milling Co. sustained fire damage of considerable proportions on Sept. 22, fire probably originating in feed mill.

Faribault, Minn.—Stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will receive \$20 a share, it is reported. This company filed a petition for dissolution about a year ago.

Norseland (r. d. from St. Peter), Minn.—Fay & Hix, owners of the St. Peter Feed Mill, are putting up a second plant at this point, which they hope to have in operation in a few weeks.

Springfield, Minn.—J. J. Peters, operating as the Springfield Grain & Fuel Co. (formerly the Morgan Grain Co.), has erected a building by the side of his elevator office and installed a feed mill.

Bricelyn, Minn.—A few weeks ago it was reported that a move was on foot to dispose of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevators at this point, but a later report states that the stockholders decided not to sell.

Lamberton, Minn.—L. E. Amdahl, of Ahnberg, S. D., has succeeded O. G. Ebbesen as manager of the Lamberton Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, Mr. Ebbesen having accepted a position as manager of an elevator at Brookings, S. D.

Perley, Minn.—Directors of the Lee Elvtr. recently decided to purchase a new 15-ton truck scale. The elevator was damaged several weeks ago when it collapsed under the strain of the large amount of grain in it, but has now been repaired.

Russell, Minn.—The new 25,000-bu. Farmers Union Elvtr. opened for business on Sept. 10, the first load of grain to the elevator bringing a handsome bouquet for Manager Swanson. Those attending the opening (about 100 in number) were presented with cigars.

Jackson, Minn.—John V. Beyer, for many years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died during the first week of September at his home in California after a long illness, at the age of 62 years. He was at one time buyer for the Packard & Son Elvtr., taking charge of the farmers elevator when the company was first organized. He went west about 10 years ago. His widow and one daughter survive him.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

A. B. Shea, superintendent of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. here, died at his home in this city on Sept. 29. He is survived by one son.

The Van Dusen-Harrington Co. has filed an amendment to its articles of incorporation, increasing the highest amount of liability to \$15,000,000. This change was made to accommodate loans negotiated during the peak period of grain movement.

WICHITA

"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"

long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing.

If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market.

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Blood Grain Co.

Mill Orders—Consignments

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Ogren Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

Adair Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

Southwest Grain Co.

Mill Orders and Consignments

Roderick Smith, pres. of the Smith Mill & Elevtr. Co., died, on Sept. 27, at the family residence here. Three sons and one daughter survive him.

R. C. Miller, U. S. grain supervision office head in this city, died on Sept. 27, at the age of 48 years. He is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

A membership in the Chamber of Commerce has been purchased by J. Walter Rice, general manager of the grain department of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., of Milwaukee.

The Co-op. Farmers Northwest Grain Corp., which Harry A. Feltus, of this city, helped to organize last spring, has ceased to operate and has returned to the farmer companies affiliated with it all the money collected from them. That the company had not been able to set up the kind of an organization required to receive aid from the Federal Farm Board was the reason given for the action. Mr. Feltus has become associated with the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n.

MISSOURI

Macon, Mo.—Ray Davis has entered the grain and feed business here.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Plant Flour Mills Co. sustained rain damage requiring two turnings of wheat in tanks on Sept. 14.

Clinton, Mo.—Fred L. Klecan, formerly with the country elevator department of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., at Kansas City, is now manager of the company's mill at this point.

Platte City, Mo.—The Parkville Milling Co. is rumored to be considering installation of a new and larger hammer mill and a feed mixer. Quite a lot of wheat is being ground for feeding purposes.

Barnard, Mo.—C. A. Tiffany replaced Ray Davis as manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. here on Sept. 1. Mr. Davis left to take charge of his own grain elevator, produce and feed business at Macon.

St. Louis, Mo.—August J. Barnidge, associated with the Prunty Seed & Grain Co., one of this city's oldest grain houses, died during the third week of September. For many years he had been a member of the Merchants Exchange.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Geo. F. Stewart, for many years associated with the St. Joseph grain trade, has gone into business for himself, opening an office in the Corby Bldg. as the Stewart Brokerage Co. His many friends are wishing him every success.

Silex, Mo.—Construction is now starting on a new 20,000-bu. elevator for the Farmers Elevtr. Co. to replace the one that burned a few weeks ago. It will be of cribbed, iron-clad construction with modern equipment. An office and seed room are also being built. Van Ness Constr. Co. has the contract.

Higginsville, Mo.—Wallace Calvert is the new manager of the Higginsville Flour Mill, succeeding Joe Koher. The capacity of the mill is to be increased from 650 barrels of flour per day to 800 or 900 barrels. The mill is running 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A machine for making self-rising flour has just been installed.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Harris, Upham & Co., grain and stock brokerage firm, has moved its offices to the Carbon & Carbide Bldg. This firm recently succeeded to Strandberg, McGreevy & Co.'s business.

B. R. Beall, a former grain man and member of the Board of Trade, but for the last 12 years special claim prevention agent for the Rock Island R. R., died at his home in this city on Sept. 27 at the age of 65 years.

North Kansas City, Mo.—The properties of the North Kansas City Alfalfa Mill Co., taken over by the Hogan Mill Feed Co., who lost their former plant by fire a few weeks ago as reported in the Aug. 27 Journal, are being remodeled and fitted with new machinery for grinding and mixing of feeds. Steel tanks for mixing, a Williams Hammer Mill, and other equipment are now being installed. Later it is planned to install a molasses mixing unit.

The Kansas City Grain Club held its annual dinner Oct. 6, at 6:30 p. m., at the Kansas City Club, entertaining officers of the local banks, newspaper men and other business men of the city.

MONTANA

Straw, Mont.—Chris Beck is the new manager of the Gallatin Valley Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Zurich, Mont.—Repairs are being made at the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Malta, Mont.—Repairs to the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. Co.'s house of this place are being made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The Winter, Truesdell & Diercks west elevator here has been taken over by the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n.

Belt, Mont.—Howard McDonald is operating the mill which he recently purchased here, as reported in the last number of the Journal, under the name of the Belt Valley Milling Co.

Kalispell, Mont.—The North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc. (a Delaware corporation), incorporated in Montana; capital stock, \$1,000,000; B. R. McAllester, of Kalispell, is the company's representative in Montana and the principal place of business in this state will be Kalispell.

Red Lodge, Mont.—The Kellogg Commission Co., of Minneapolis, is reported to have taken over the management and control of the Montana & Dakota Grain Co., which operates 14 elevators thruout the state, and a warehouse and grain buyer's license has been issued to the Kellogg Co.

NEBRASKA

Auburn, Neb.—The Volkman Grain Co. is the successor to the Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. at this place.

Paxton, Neb.—Pete Eginton has installed a 20-h.p. Blue Streak Custom Mill in his elevator here.

Friend, Neb.—R. W. Stepanek, of the Acme Mills & Elevtr., has purchased a cold process molasses mixer for the feed mill.

Bushnell, Neb.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has made minor repairs on its elevator. W. H. Cramer Const. Co. did the work.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—The Mead Milling Co. has added to its equipment a direct connected, 30-h.p. Blue Streak Custom Mill.

Mapp's (Knox p. o.), Neb.—The Mapps Grain Co. recently installed a York Truck Lift furnished by the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Lincoln, Neb.—The annual meeting of the Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n will be held here Oct. 30 and 31 at the Lincoln Hotel.

Arcadia, Neb.—Roy R. Clark has purchased a Winter All-Steel Truck Dump, with 8 x 4 ft. grates, from R. R. Howell & Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Fremont, Neb.—The Fremont Mills has installed machinery for the manufacture of self-rising flour, including a measuring machine, a mixer and storage tanks.

Doniphan, Neb.—A ball-bearing distributor has been installed here by the Hall County Grain Co. The distributor was purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Shelby, Neb.—The small mill here recently purchased by E. E. Agnew, manager of the Farmers Mill & Elevtr. Co., of Fullerton, and his son Ronald, will be operated as the Shelby Feed Mill, Ronald Agnew being in charge of the business. E. E. Agnew will remain as manager at the Farmers Elevtr. at Fullerton.

Oxford, Neb.—L. F. Meier and H. R. Schoen have bot the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.'s property here. Mr. Meier has been manager of the elevator for the past 10 years, and will continue in that capacity.

Kimball, Neb.—The M. T. Frederick Grain Co. is putting a new galvanized iron roof on its driveway and office and making minor repairs at the elevator, the work being done by the W. H. Cramer Const. Co.

Blair, Neb.—The Rivett Lbr. & Grain Co.'s reconstructed elevator (following damage by fire in July) was completed and re-opened for business about the middle of September.

Omaha, Neb.—We are building some additional storage adjacent to the plant which we built at Omaha last summer. This will add about 250,000 bus. to the present plant and will facilitate the handling of grain in the entire plant.—Cargill Elevtr. Co. (headquarters Minneapolis).

Lincoln, Neb.—Construction has started on 350,000 bus. additional grain storage for the Gooch Milling & Elevtr. Co., contracts having been given to local contractors under the supervision of Horner & Wyatt, who designed the structure. This addition, which gives the Gooch Co. a total storage capacity of 500,000 bus., consists of 16 tanks, 20 feet in diameter, 80 feet in height, and 20 interstice bins. The new feed mill, elevator headhouse and warehouse that have been under construction for some time, are nearly completed.

NEW ENGLAND

Rumford, Me.—A grain mill owned by Walter Morse burned here late in September.

Fitchburg, Mass.—Fitchburg Co-op. Farmers Exchange, incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; to buy, sell, warehouse and deal in grains, feeds and cereals. Victor H. Boeckh is pres.

Boston, Mass.—Some Grain & Flour Exchange friends of J. H. Lee, well known to the grain trade of this city, gave him a bachelor's dinner, on Sept. 16, and also made him a present of a smoking stand. His bachelor days are nearly ended, Miss Catherine Danserau being responsible.

NEW JERSEY

Camden, N. J.—G. Wilbur Taylor, head of Taylor Bros., grain, feed and flour firm, died on Sept. 23 at Atlantic City, at the age of 64 years. Mr. Taylor, who had been in poor health for over a year, was one of the oldest members of the Commercial Exchange. He is survived by a daughter.

NEW YORK

Roslyn Heights, N. Y.—The Hamilton Feed Co.'s plant here was damaged by fire on Sept. 4.

New York, N. Y.—Alfred B. Cerf has been expelled from membership in the Produce Exchange.

Cohocton, N. Y.—The Larowe Buckwheat Corp. has completed the erection of concrete tanks at its plant, giving it an added storage capacity of 25,000 bus. The capacity of the mill is 1,000 barrels per day.

New York, N. Y.—James H. Patrick, librarian of the Produce Exchange, was presented with a gold watch by his fellow employees on Sept. 24, in commemoration of his having worked continuously for the exchange for 50 years.

BUFFALO LETTER

Concrete has been poured for the 1,450,000-bu. addition to the International Milling Co.'s elevator here, which that company leases from the Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elevtr. Corp.

CORN

For "Peak of Service"

CONSIGN TO

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GRAIN and COM. CO.

Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Canada Field Peas New Crop

Let Us Have Your Inquiries

Port Huron Storage & Bean Co.
PORT HURON, MICH.

I was on Oct. 1 appointed receiver of the Superior Forwarding Co., Inc.—T. C. O'Brien, vice-pres. and mgr.

The mother of Maxwell M. Nowak, pres. of the Nowak Milling Corp., of Hammond, Ind., died on Sept. 25, at her home in this city.

The Maritime Milling Co. contemplates installing dust consuming machinery. Nearby property owners have made complaints about the dust from the plant. The company is also remodeling one of its warehouses to accommodate a mash feed plant.

NORTH DAKOTA

Halliday, N. D.—The elevator of the Halliday Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been completely equipped with motors.

Northwood, N. D.—Repairs were made on the Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator here by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Leith, N. D.—A new 10-ton dump scale has been installed at the Bagley Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator by the Hogenson Const. Co.

Hebron, N. D.—W. E. Cole, of Minneapolis, contemplates building a 60,000-bu. elevator here next spring in connection with his 125-barrel mill.

Kindred, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently improved the equipment of its elevator by the installation of new motors, a Winter Head Drive and other equipment.

Great Bend, N. D.—Repairs made recently on the Great Western Elvtr. at this point included Link-Belt Head Drive and motors, the work being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Douglas, N. D.—O. J. Hillesland has resigned after nine years as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house here and has been succeeded by H. E. Fowler, formerly second man.

Regent, N. D.—The Regent Farmers Equity Exchange's new 52,000-bu. elevator is completed and in operation. It is provided with the latest equipment for the rapid handling of grain. The Equity operates two other elevators here.

Williston, N. D.—Again the proposed capacity of the elevator under construction here by the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, to be operated by the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co., has been changed. The latest announcement is that the capacity is to be 217,000 bus. As first planned the elevator was to have a capacity of 500,000 bus., and later it was announced the capacity would be between 100,000 and 200,000 bus., as reported in the Journal's last number.

Raleigh, N. D.—The Bagley Elvtr. Co. is having a new 10-ton dump scale installed. The Hogenson Const. Co. is doing the work.

Tipperary Siding (Walhalla p. o.), N. D.—The cause of the fire at our elevator (late in August) is unknown. The fire started in the driveway while the agent was at home eating his supper. The loss was fully covered by insurance. The adjustment has not been completed as yet, but the loss on the building and on grain will be around \$10,000. We will not rebuild this fall, and may not rebuild at all; we have not decided yet.—A. H. Lee & Son, by H. N. Lee, mgr.

OKLAHOMA

North Enid, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of G. G. Black & Son on Sept. 20.

Medford, Okla.—The Red Star Elvtr. here, owned by the Red Star Milling Co., of Wichita, Kan., has been closed.

Sentinel, Okla.—The Sentinel Grain Co. has completed a building in which to install its new large hammer mill, which is driven by a 50-h.p. motor direct connected.

Enid, Okla.—T. B. Chastain, formerly with the Pillsbury Mill & Elvtr. Co. here, is superintendent of our new 1,000,000-bu. elevator. At the present time the elevator is full of wheat.—Oklahoma Wheat Pool Terminal Corp., John Manley, gen'l mgr.

OHIO

Arcanum, O.—The Arco Mills have installed a new Sidney Mixer.

Kennard, O.—The Mabry Elvtr. here burned about the middle of September.

Pleasant Bend, O.—A new engine has been installed in the Okolona Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Old Fort, O.—The Peoples Mercantile Elvtr. has installed a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Reesville, O.—W. A. Ewing's elevator here burned on Oct. 1; loss, \$15,000. It contained only a small amount of grain.

Sarahsville, O.—The Corbin Young Flour Mill was struck by lightning early in September and badly damaged; loss, \$5,000.

Green Camp, O.—At the Green Camp Co-op. Co.'s elevator a motor driven Haines Feed Mixer was recently added to the equipment.

Minster, O.—Minster Farmers Exchange is installing a blowing equipment for its attrition mill, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Andover, O.—The French Bros. Mill has installed a 40-h.p. electric motor, a new hammer mill, an electrically operated mixer and an elevator. The motor replaces a 52-h.p. gas engine.

West Jefferson, O.—Fred P. Weber, general manager and stockholder in the West Jefferson Elvtr. Co., has sold his interest in the company to R. I. Sidner and E. W. Johnson, who will continue the business.

Milford Center, O.—A young man, losing control of the machine in which he was riding, crashed into the office of the Ohio Co-op. Ass'n's elevator recently, tearing the scales and taking the office building off its foundation.

Toledo, O.—When the Produce Exchange moves into its new quarters in the Board of Trade Bldg. (formerly the Ohio Bank Bldg.), it will probably change its name to the Toledo Board of Trade, going back to the name originally adopted for such a body in 1849. Space has been leased in the Board of Trade Bldg. by J. F. Zahm & Co., J. Wichenhiser & Co., the East Side Iron Elvtr. Co. and Southworth & Co.

Cavett (Van Wert p. o.), O.—Burton R. Hoaglin, manager of the Scott Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator at Scott, near here, for the past 10 years, has bot the elevator here owned by the Cavett Equity Exchange and will take possession Oct. 10. Mr. Hoaglin will remain in Scott, at least temporarily, with the Equity Exchange, and William Lake, of Scott, will be employed in Mr. Hoaglin's elevator here.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Seed & Oil Co.'s castor bean plant in East Toledo was branded as a nuisance and ordered closed at once by Judge Robert G. Gosline of Common Pleas Court here on Sept. 23. The judge granted a permanent injunction against operation of the plant.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Rupert, Ida.—Mail addressed to the Rupert Milling Co. at this place is returned marked, "Out of business."

Palouse, Wash.—A feed and roller mill has been installed by A. E. Throop in the Geo. De Gown property here.

Portland, Ore.—Paul Ostroot, manager of the grain division of the Sperry Flour Co. in the Pacific Northwest, who has been very ill since August, is now on the mend.

Kirkland, Wash.—The Quality Feed Mills have added four new coal bunkers and a large truck scale preparatory to handling coal and wood as a subsidiary to their feed business.

Arco, Ida.—The Arco Alfalfa Mill Co. has ordered some new machinery for the manufacture of poultry feed, and is enlarging its plant for the accommodation of the new equipment.

Preston, Ida.—The Franklin County Grain Growers, Inc., have remodeled and enlarged the Preston Milling Co.'s elevator here. The flour mill of this plant suffered a \$60,000 fire last May, as reported at that time, but the elevator and warehouse were saved.

Springfield, Ore.—The flour mill of the Springfield Mill & Grain Co., one of the oldest mills in the state, burned on Sept. 16; loss, about \$65,000; partly insured; it contained 50,000 bus. of wheat and 300 tons of feed. G. G. Bushman and his two sons, Arthur and John, were the owners.

Davenport, Wash.—The Big Bend Milling Co.'s plant here, including the mill, grain warehouse and elevator, has been bot by the Oriental-American Traders Corp., affiliated with the Tacoma-Oriental Traders Ass'n, for \$160,000. The plant is of re-inforced concrete, is electrically operated and has a capacity of 200 barrels.

Portland, Ore.—Sherman Draper, head of Albers Bros. Milling Co.'s grain department in this city for the last seven years, left this company on Sept. 30 to become 1st vice-pres. of the recently formed Allied Agricultural Ass'n (see item under Salem, Ore.). A. A. Ryer, manager of the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp.'s local office, has been elected a director of the Grain Exchange, succeeding Mr. Draper, resigned.

Tacoma, Wash.—The board of trustees of the Seattle Grain Exchange has declared the Port of Tacoma "regular," effective Oct. 1, establishing warehouse receipts issued by the Port of Tacoma as good delivery on the Seattle market. This was done in response to request of Tacoma mills and export houses using the Tacoma equipment, and in addition to the hedging advantages, there is also the feature of interchangeable warehouse receipts. The Port of Tacoma facilities with storage capacity of 1,000,000 bus., is in addition to the other regularly designated houses of the Port of Seattle, Harbor Island Dock & Warehouse Co. and the Northwestern Dock & Elvtr. Co., these three terminals being located at Seattle.

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grain, grain products, seeds and soy beans while stored in your own mills and elevators. Reasonable rates. Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Eugene, Ore.—The Springfield Mill & Grain Co., whose flour mill at Springfield burned as reported under Springfield, Ore., this number of the Journal, has bot the Eugene Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant here (owned by Kerr Gifford & Co., of Portland), consisting of a 200-barrel flour mill, feed plant and two elevators, and will operate it under the old name of Eugene Mill & Elvtr. Co. The newly acquired plant is only three miles from the burned mill at Springfield.

Salem, Ore.—The Allied Agricultural Ass'n, a holding corporation recently organized, with headquarters in this city and a branch at Portland, will take over the operation of two grain, feed, seed and implement houses, the Archerd, Brewer, Gordon Co., of Portland, and the Chas. R. Archerd Implement Co., of Salem. The new company, which is to be capitalized at \$265,000, will engage in the buying and selling of all kinds of farm produce and in the selling of agricultural implements.

PENNSYLVANIA

Scranton, Pa.—Two frame buildings of the Freas Feed Mill Co., in North Scranton, burned on Sept. 18; loss, \$5,000.

Dicksonburg (Conneaut Lake p. o.), Pa.—J. M. Sherratt & Son's large flour mill burned recently, together with all the contents.

Sandy Lake, Pa.—W. H. Beggs has bot a building formerly used as a dance hall and is moving it to the site of his flour and feed mill, where he will have it converted into an addition to his plant.

Erie, Pa.—Contract has been awarded by the Pennsylvania R. R. for the construction of a 1,300,000-bu. addition to its elevator at this point, which will give the company a total grain storage capacity in this city of 2,500,000 bus. The Western Stevedoring Co. has been operating this elevator since June.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Cresbard, S. D.—The Cresbard Grain Co. had a new Link-Belt Distributor installed by the V. M. Zweber Co.

Chelsea, S. D.—The Chelsea Grain Co. had some repairs made on its elevator here. The V. M. Zweber Co. did the work.

Verdon, S. D.—Repairs were made at the Farmers Union Grain Co.'s elevator here. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Plana, S. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. had a fire which destroyed their coal shed and two cars of coal on Sept. 29.

Nahon (Aberdeen p. o.), S. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has had the T. E. Ibberson Co. make some repairs on its elevator recently.

Dallas, S. D.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. has sold its elevator at this point to the Farmers Elvtr. Co., leaving it alone in the field here.

Lily, S. D.—I have leased my elevator to the South Dakota Wheat Growers and I am their manager here at the present time.—Swan Nelson.

Brookings, S. D.—O. G. Ebbesen, former manager of the Lamberton Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Lamberton, Minn., has been appointed general manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co. expects to have its commercial feed plant in operation during the latter part of October. R. G. Mickle to be in charge of this unit. This company recently completed an \$5,000-bu. elevator, as reported in the Aug. 13 Journal.

Stickney, S. D.—Seven community elevators have incorporated, each capitalized at \$10,500, with the exception of the one at Armour, which is capitalized at \$15,500. The elevators are located at this point, at Wagner, Ravinia, Lake Andes, Armour and Avon, all in South Dakota, and at Lakewood, Ia. Chas. H. Dilling and A. S. Cargill, of Minneapolis, compose the board of directors for all except the Iowa elevator, whose directorate is headed by C. D. Young, of Sioux Falls, S. D.

SOUTHEAST

Ramseur, N. C.—A hammer mill has been installed by the Mill Creek Mills.

Birmingham, Ala.—Stanley. Knecht Flour & Grain Co., incorporated; to engage in jobbing flour, feed and grains.

Valdosta, Ga.—The Sanitary Milling Co. has purchased a complete new outfit of machinery for installation in its plant here, enlarging the capacity, due to increasing business.

Sanford, N. C.—The Seaboard Flour Mills, Inc., one of the well known concerns of this place, has gone into the hands of a receiver, W. R. Williams being temporary receiver. Financial depression was given as the cause. J. T. Ledwell was owner and manager.

TENNESSEE

Gordonsville, Tenn.—The mill here burned recently, also an adjoining grain house.

Morristown, Tenn.—W. S. Howell, former pres. and general manager of the Pinnacle Flour & Feed Mill of this town, is reported to have been arrested on Sept. 12, on the charge of embezzlement of \$11,750 from the mill over a period from July, 1928, to June 15, 1930, when the plant went into the hands of a receiver. Mr. Howell was released under bond for \$2,500.

TEXAS

Wortham, Tex.—The Crouch Grain Co. has installed an up-to-date hammer mill.

Copperas Cove, Tex.—The Wendland Grain & Produce Co. recently installed a new hammer mill.

Lockhart, Tex.—A new corn sheller recently installed by the Lockhart Grain Co. is now in operation.

Port Arthur, Tex.—The Kansas City Southern R. R. is considering plans for the renovation of its elevator here.

Terrell, Tex.—Fire damaged the mill building of the Terrell Milling Co. on Sept. 16; loss, \$40,000; partly insured.

Del Rio, Tex.—The feed mill near this place owned by J. E. White burned on Sept. 10; loss, \$35,000; partly insured.

Carrollton, Tex.—Leslie Ohmart, of Shreveport, La., is establishing an up-to-date feed mill here, and equipping it with modern machinery.

Mt. Pleasant, Tex.—Bob Wilkes has bot the McClintock Grain Co. from W. E. McClintock, who has taken a position with an oil company.

Temple, Tex.—Altho the Temple Bonded Warehouse was reported by the press in August as being incorporated, mail addressed to it is returned marked "Moved, left no address."

Panhandle, Tex.—The local Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to get a flour and feed mill, that is moving from a northern state to this region, to locate here.

Avery, Tex.—The Avery Milling & Grain Co.'s plant, Gus Ingram owner, burned Sunday afternoon, Sept. 7. Loss, \$5,000, including \$1,500 on building and \$3,500 on grain. The fire is said to have originated from a short circuit in an electric fan.

Lariat, Tex.—The Lariat Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, formerly owned by the Transit Grain & Commission Co., of Ft. Worth, has been bot by Bart Osborne, former manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at Farwell, who will manage it himself.

Converse, Tex.—Simon & Borgfeld's corn shelling plant here burned during the night, Sept. 12; loss on building \$14,000, and on corn \$4,350; insurance on building \$7,500 and on stock \$1,000. A box car partly loaded with shelled corn was also burned.

Sherman, Tex.—Machinery was installed in the new 300,000-bu. G. B. R. Smith Milling Co.'s elevator during the third week of September and grain was being stored at the end of the week. The total storage capacity of the mill plant is now 725,000 bus.

Ranger, Tex.—The K. C. Jones Milling Co. on Sept. 1 disposed of its elevator and 50-barrel midget mill to J. M. Mathena, of Eastland, who will continue the business under the name of the Mathena Milling Co. A 2,500-pound sweet feed system is being installed.

Galveston, Tex.—The third and last section of storage tanks of the new 6,000,000-bu. elevator of the Galveston Wharf Co. was completed and receiving grain late in September. This is the largest battery of bins, of 3,000,000 bus. capacity, known as Section C.

Farwell, Tex.—Bart Osborne, former manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, has resigned and sold his interest in the elevator to the Transit Grain & Commission Co., of Ft. Worth, which has put Wesley Osborne in charge of the local elevator. Bart Osborne has bot the Lariat Elvtr. Co.'s house at Lariat from the Transit Grain & Commission Co.

Bovina, Tex.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. completed its elevator at this point about the middle of June, being ready for grain at that time. [It was reported in April that money was being raised for the project.] The elevator has a 25,000-bu. capacity. It is on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. from Amarillo, Tex., to Clovis, N. M.—W. V. Cunningham, local mgr. Oklahoma Wheat Pool, Bovina.

Lubbock, Tex.—A grain grading school was conducted by Supervisor Griffin at the recent grain dealers meeting held here, 27 grain dealers attending the school and showing much interest in it. Mr. Griffin gave a talk on standards and their application, explaining the inspection procedure, the function of grain supervision, the handling of appeals, etc. The Exchange at Lubbock is desirous of holding another school just before wheat harvest next year.

FORT WORTH

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James E. Bennett & Co.
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E. M. Rogers Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

WISCONSIN

Brillion, Wis.—West Seidel was recently appointed manager by the Advancement Grain Co. here.

Oshkosh, Wis.—The Osborne Hay & Milling Co., incorporated, to deal in mill products, hay, etc.

Conrath, Wis.—The Clover Belt Lbr. Co. has just completed a new grain elevator and installed a feed mill.

Dundee, Wis.—Improvements have been made to the Dundee Mill by Mr. Zebolski, who recently purchased it.

Mason, Wis.—At the Mason Feed Mill equipment has been installed for moving the grain from the mill to the store room.

Madison, Wis.—The Hoffman Feed Co. had a small loss by fire which originated from a piece of metal in the attrition mill on Sept. 29.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for October has been determined by the finance com'te of the Chamber of Commerce at 5½% for advances on Bs/L.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The local office of Beach & Pierce closed Oct. 1, on which date F. W. Baujan, manager, opened an office for the Petch Grain Co. at Fairmont, Minn.

Colby, Wis.—The Colby Roller Mills burned on the evening of Oct. 1. C. J. Reine, proprietor for the past several years, was rumored to have sold the mill a few days previously.

Osceola, Wis.—C. S. McDowell has been appointed manager of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Elvtr. here, succeeding P. J. Tewksbury, resigned, who will retain his flour and feed business at this point.

Jackson, Wis.—The Franklin Roller Mills, operated for 25 years by Frank J. Poetzl, has passed to the ownership of Lucas Kuglitsch, of Milwaukee, who will continue its operation, specializing in feed grinding and cider pressing.

Auburndale, Wis.—Work was begun late in September on a new feed mill for Gotz Bros., to replace the mill burned earlier in the month. In addition to the mill building, which will be 40 x 70 feet, there will be an elevator and a warehouse.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Hartley & Co., a brokerage firm, is a new member of the Chamber of Commerce. Following the decision to establish a securities market, more interest is being shown by security houses in the chamber. Memberships are now selling at \$250.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A decision to inaugurate trading in securities on Monday, Feb. 2, 1931, was reached by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting held Sept. 30. Rules and regulations to govern transactions in securities were adopted on Sept. 4 by a practically unanimous vote of the membership, leaving in the hands of the directors the matter of determining upon a date when they should be put into operation. The decision to start as soon after the first of the year as the necessary arrangements can be made was reached after giving due consideration to the question of the present conditions being favorable. A competent man will be engaged immediately to direct the details essential to the undertaking.

Green Bay, Wis.—We are making extensive improvements in our elevator which, when completed, will give us additional storage room for approximately 200 tons of feed, and 30,000 bus. of grain storage. In addition to these improvements we are also erecting a new office of approximately 30 x 30 to take care of our greatly increased business. The railroad company recently rearranged our siding in order to hold additional freight cars. We are also making extensive repairs in our elevator to make it possible to handle grain more rapidly, and in addition have recently installed a new Eureka Corn Cutter and Grader for making steel cut cracked corn, together with a cleaning machine for cleaning seeds, etc. Our elevator has been running to its capacity right along, and, in fact, for the last three months has been running up to 9 o'clock and then we do not seem to be able to take care of the demand. Our elevator is known as the Green Bay Elvtr. Co. and is privately owned by the Green Bay Elvtr. Co.—Green Bay Elvtr. Co.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

*This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER*

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

WYOMING

Wheatland, Wyo.—The Wheatland Grain Ass'n has bot the Cheyenne Elvtr. from A. D. Person and others, the reported price being \$12,225. Possession was given Oct. 1. The Wheatland Grain Ass'n is a member of the West Central Marketing Ass'n, which connection links it with the Federal Farm Board.

Who Gets the Farm Board Rake-Off?

A profit of 200 per cent is being made by those who handle the money between the Fard Board and the farmer, it is alleged. It is figured that this commission or rake-off will amount to \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 a year, but the actual facts probably never will be known, as those in the know are very secretive.

The money is taken out of the national treasury at 1½ per cent and loaned to the subsidiary pools and by them to the farmers at three times that rate.

It is known that \$170,000,000 has been loaned by the farm board to its subsidiaries. The grain pools received \$80,000,000 and the cotton pools \$60,000,000.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation does not participate in this rake-off to any great extent. The loans from the Farmers National to its members have never exceeded \$4,000,000, and the advance charged by the Farmers National has not deviated from one per cent; so that the commission above that exacted from farmers is grabbed by its pool subsidiaries who deal direct with the growers.

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference will be held at Regina, Sask., July 25 to Aug. 6, 1932. Over \$200,000 is to be offered in cash prizes. First prizes in wheat and oats will be \$2,500.

Grain Carriers

Efforts are being made to have the special drouth emergency freight rates continued beyond Oct. 31, the date originally set for their discontinuance. Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 have been suggested as being satisfactory.

An application for a certificate of convenience and necessity to operate as a motor carrier for the transportation of property in Illinois has been filed before the Illinois Commerce Commission by State Representative Frank E. McCarthy, attorney for the Keeshin Motor Express Co. The concern operates about 150 trucks in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana.

The Keeshin company is anticipating federal legislation regulating truck movements, and wishes to be put on the same basis as railroads and other public carriers and public utilities.

Revenue freight shipments throughout the United States in the last quarter of 1930 will show a combined estimated decline of 7.3 per cent or a reduction of more than 600,000 carloads as compared with that period in 1929, according to a report issued by the Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards. The forecast covers conditions in thirteen general sections of the country.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has recovered judgment in the U. S. District Court for the loss of 700 bus. of grain shipped over the government barge line. The court ruled against the clause in the B/L requiring proof of negligence, and held the Inland Waterways Corporation liable as any other common carrier. If an appeal is taken, it is said it will be handled through the Washington offices of the corporation.

Buffalo, Oct. 3.—The Buffalo elevators continue to unload fair quantities of grain these days despite the general dullness of the lake freight market. The vessels lined up at the local elevators this morning had on 1,019,000 bushels of grain and yesterday the elevators unloaded from lake craft 642,000 bushels. The line-up—At the Superior: Victory, Hebard; Kellogg, Hebard; Monarch, Munising; Canadian Pool, Lebanon, Shaughnessy; Lake & Rail, Hebard, Victory.

As indicating the extent to which the railroads have suffered so far this year it is noted that in the first thirty-six weeks of the year their carloadings have averaged 114,000 cars less each week than in the corresponding period of 1929. Earnings for the roads as a whole on an annual basis during this period were 3.64 per cent on their property investment, against 5.56 per cent during the same period last year. Earnings of Western roads in this period were 3.33 per cent against 5.47 per cent last year.

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—Not a bushel of grain budged out of the lake-head ports yesterday by boat as wheat prices shriveled to unheard-of levels on the Winnipeg market. More than 2,300,000 bushels of grain were marketed on the prairies yesterday and more than 1,500 cars were loaded with grain for movement eastward, but no grain boat moved out of the lake-head harbors, where elevators now hold 72,804,000 bushels. Awaiting unloading at the lake-head are 6,500 cars, and more than 9,000 cars are on the way east.

During July 149,606 carlots of wheat were inspected by licensed inspectors in this country's markets and of that number 15,513 or 10.4 per cent. graded smutty.

I. C. C. Decisions

In 21283, Corn Exchange of Buffalo, et al. v. the B. & O., et al.—rates on black strap molasses in tank cars—the Commission found the rates to be unreasonable. The finding was that the rates from all the points of origin to all destinations, except to Bangor, Pa., had been and would be unreasonable to the extent indicated. The finding as to the rates to Bangor was that they would be unreasonable for the future to the same extent. Reparation was awarded to the complainants, manufacturers of mixed feeds using blackstrap molasses as an ingredient. The complainants showed compilations indicating that the rates they paid yielded as much as 40 mills per ton-mile for short hauls from Baltimore and nearly 17 mills for relatively long hauls in comparison with a yield of less than six mills on hauls from New Orleans and 8.4 mills for the relatively short haul from New Orleans to Memphis.

In 14849 S. W. Thaxter & Co. v. Director-General, as agent, the complaint was dismissed. The Commission on further hearing, found that because of lack of proof rates charged on shipments of grain and grain products, alleged to have been shipped in the period of federal control from points west of Buffalo, to destinations in Washington and Somerset counties, Maine, and milled in transit at Portland, Me., had not been shown to have resulted in overcharges.

Fourth Section Application 13981, grain and grain products from Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma to New Orleans, etc., for export. Petition filed by the M.-K.-T. for reconsideration and modification of Fourth Section Order No. 10298, grain and grain products from Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma to New Orleans, etc., for export, entered Jan. 10, in said application 13981, denied, sufficient justification not having been shown.

New Complaints

No. 23835.—M. B. Sharp, as the Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kans., v. A., T. & S. F. Railway et al. Against application of third-class rate of 91½ cents on carload shipment of bulk cane seed, Hutchinson, Kans., to Baltimore, to the extent that it exceeded a commodity rate of 27 cents, as unjust and unreasonable. Cease and desist order, the establishment of just and reasonable rate and reparation.

No. 23839.—Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha, Neb., v. Abilene and Southern et al. Against rates on grain and grain products originating beyond Omaha, including the States of Texas and Oklahoma, and reforwarded from Omaha and Council Bluffs to points of domestic consumption and for export as unjust, unreasonable, unduly preferential of Kansas City and St. Joseph and prejudicial to complainant and its members located at Omaha. Ask for cease and desist order, the establishment of just and reasonable, nonpreferential and nonprejudicial rates.

No. 23839, Sub. No. 1.—Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha, Neb., v. The Arkansas Valley Interurban Railway et al. Against rates on grain and grain products in carload lots between points on their rails in Kansas and Omaha and St. Joseph domestic and for export as unjust, unreasonable, prejudicial and disadvantageous. Ask for cease and desist order, the establishment of just and reasonable rates and reparation.

No. 23851.—Beaver Dam Milling Company, Beaver Dam, Ky., v. The Chicago & Alton. Unjust and unreasonable rates in violation of section 1, unduly preferential in violation of sections 5 and 6 on shipments on grain and grain products, carloads, from points in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ne-

braska, Oklahoma and Texas to points in Kentucky.

No. 23853.—Crown Mills, Portland, Ore., v. Spokane, Portland & Seattle. Against the assessment of demurrage charges on shipments of grain, originating outside the State of Oregon, and consigned to Portland as unjust, unlawful, unjustly discriminatory and unjustly preferential or prejudicial.

Suspended Tariffs

By an order entered in I. and S. Docket 3515, the I. C. C. suspended from Sept. 30, until April 30, the operation of certain schedules proposing to cancel the application of reshipping or proportional rates on grain products, carloads, from Illinois junctions to destinations in central territory, on grain originating in trans-Mississippi River territory when milled in transit at interior milling points located in Iowa, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Illinois, which would result in the application of increased rates.

In I. and S. 3516, the Commission has suspended from October 1 until May 1 schedules in supplements 5 and 6 to Boyd's tariff, I. C. C. A-2056. The suspended schedules propose to restrict the rules governing the "furnishing cars of different size than ordered" by stating that the rules will not apply except when the car ordered by the shipper is one in general service, not less than 36 feet and .6 inches in length and not less than 60,000 pounds marked capacity.

In I. and S. 3517, the Commission has suspended from October 1 until May 1 schedules as published in the following tariffs: Johanson, agent; Supp. 30 to I. C. C. 2063, supp. 21 to I. C. C. 2065, supp. 21 to I. C. C. 2066; Mo. Pac. I. C. C. A-7690, and numerous other tariffs filed by agents and individual lines. The suspended schedules propose cancellations and changes in connection with the so-called "two-for-one" rules with respect to furnishing two cars of smaller dimensions or capacity when car of larger dimension or capacity is ordered, furnishing cars of larger dimensions when smaller cars are ordered, furnishing cars of smaller dimensions when larger cars are ordered, furnishing cars at variance with shippers' orders, minimum weights based on capacity of car ordered, minimum weights based on length or dimension of car ordered, minimum weights of cars in excess of 36 feet and 6 inches, furnishing cars for light and bulky articles, minimum weights on light and bulky freight, and other rules or regulations relating to furnishing cars, and minimum weights in connection therewith, from, to, and/or between points in southwestern territory.

Guilty of Uneven Loading

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on Sept. 27 made public its findings that the Farmers Grain Co., of Guthrie and Gibson City, Ill., shipped four cars of corn during April and May, 1930, two to Decatur, Ill., and two to Indianapolis, Ind., one car being graded officially No. 1 and the other three No. 3 yellow.

On arrival of these cars, one at Cincinnati and three at Louisville, Ky., to which points they had been reshipped the unloading at the elevators disclosed musty and badly damaged corn in the bottoms of the cars, so that on reinspection the official grade was changed to sample grade yellow.

The Department of Agriculture states that "Each of the cars had been loaded in such a way as to conceal an appreciable quantity of distinctly inferior, damaged grain in the bottom of the car, by reason of which proper sample could not be secured for inspection purposes, and these conditions were responsible for the incorrect grading of the corn in each of the cars in the first instance."

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Mortgage on Tenant's Crop.—Landlord may waive right to make division of crop under lease contract on shares; landlord by accepting storage tickets for his share of grain and selling grain without expressing dissatisfaction, acquiesced in tenant's division of crops, so that mortgage given on tenant's share attached.—*First State Bank of New Salem v. Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.* Supreme Court of North Dakota. 231 N. W. 859.

Crop Mortgage.—Where landlord mortgaged land, and thereafter mortgaged rent cotton, there was constructive severance, preventing cotton from passing on foreclosure sale of land. Landlord, after mortgaging land, could sever rents, either actually or constructively, as by mortgaging rent cotton before his title was divested by foreclosure.—*Red River Nat'l Bank v. Summers.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 30 S. W. (2d) 726.

Three-Year Limitation to Recover Overcharge.—Action to recover overcharge collected in violation of "long and short haul" clause held "action upon liability created by statute" as regards limitations (Code Civ. Proc. § 338, subd. 1). Code Civ. Proc. § 338, subd. 1, makes the statute of limitations for an action upon a liability created by statute, other than a penalty or forfeiture, three years.—*Sunset Pacific Oil Co. v. Los Angeles & S. L. R. Co.* Appellate Department of Superior Court, Los Angeles County, Cal. 290 Pac. 434.

Recovery for Loss by Fire Started by Locomotive Engine Sparks.—Evidence of emission of cinders from railroad locomotive, together with evidence that mesh of spark arrester was too large, authorized submission of negligence of railroad in action for damages to barn destroyed by fire. That party whose property had been destroyed by fire through negligence of railroad had received part payment from insurer and had given assignment did not preclude party from bringing action against railroad.—*Nelson v. Northern Pac. R. Co.* Supreme Court of Washington. 290 Pac. 432.

Crop Liens.—Statute providing lessor's share is not subject to lien of field workers protects landlord against labor bills contracted by tenant renting on shares (C. S. § 7372). Exemption of landlord's share in crop from field workers' liens may be waived by landlord agreeing to pay lienable labor before labor is performed (C. S. § 7372). Execution sale to satisfy judgment for foreclosure of liens on crop passed title to seed, notwithstanding landlord's half had been assigned by unrecorded assignment to claimant.—*Farm Credit Co. v. Rigby Nat. Bank.* Supreme Court of Idaho. 290 Pac. 211.

Shipper Can Recover the Value of Shipment was Misrepresented.—Where shipper misrepresents value to obtain lower intrastate rates, carrier is entitled to recover difference between rate paid and rate properly applicable (Code 1919, § 3913). Shipper's misrepresentation of value of intrastate shipment will not work estoppel to recover full value, where carrier at delivery knew property was not as represented. No contract, receipt, rule, or regulation will exempt common carrier from any liability for loss or damage to intrastate shipment existing at time of such contract (Code 1919, §§ 3926,

3930). Intrastate shipment is governed by statutes and decisions of particular state.—*Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. v. Osborne.* Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. 153 S. E. 865.

Buyer of Crops May Discriminate in Price in Different Localities

Charged with raising buying prices in certain territory and with lowering them in others to injure a competitor the Great Western Sugar Co. was brought to trial in the U. S. District Court of Nebraska, the U. S. Attorney-General prosecuting under sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act for alleged conspiracy.

The prices were raised in the territory tributary to Torrington, Wyo., and Minatare, Neb., to discourage the rival Holly Sugar Co. from proceeding with the construction of beet sugar factories at those points as announced.

To make competition still more difficult, besides raising the price of beets in the competitive territory \$2 per ton, sugar was sold at a reduction of 50 cents per 100-lb. bag in the states of Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Missouri, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. For 19 days during the price war the defendant sold 1,052,769 bags of sugar at a net loss of 40.2c per bag, a total of \$423,280.75 loss. Later the price of sugar was cut an additional 35 cents in certain territory nearest the center of conflict, raising it 25 cents in more remote states.

Many farmers who had been hauling their beets to the Holly Sugar Co. ceased doing so on account of the higher price offered by the Great Western; and the Holly Sugar Co. thereupon announced it would not build the contemplated factory at Minatare.

The Court said: The acts of the defendant in announcing an increase of \$2 per ton for the sugar beets it should purchase in 1926, and in contracting for and purchasing beets at that price in 1926, are alleged to have been done "for the purpose of forestalling, dissuading and preventing the construction of beet sugar factories by the Holly Sugar Corporation at Torrington and Minatare," and the result is alleged to have been that many farmers who had formerly sold beets to the Holly Sugar Corporation and the American Beet Sugar Company (which had factories at Grand Island, Neb., Rocky Ford, Colo., and Las Animas, Colo.) ceased to do so, and weakened these companies' ability to compete with the defendant in the manufacture, transportation, and sale of beet sugar in interstate commerce in the "high netting territory," all of which was intended by the defendant to be the result of the adoption of the increased prices. It is not alleged that the defendant discriminated in the prices paid to those who sold it beets, anywhere. But it is not alleged that the defendant could not afford to pay the increased price which it offered, or that it suffered any loss by so doing. In the absence of apt allegation, it must be presumed that the defendant either could afford to pay the amount which it did pay, or, at least, that it exercised an honest judgment in offering that price.

It would be going far to say that a dealer may not buy or sell at a uniform price that yields him a profit if the only objection is that he has the intention to obtain customers, who would otherwise deal, in interstate commerce, with competitors at a different price. Such advertising allowance and such price fixing would not be an unreasonable restraint of trade in interstate commerce. *Standard Oil Co. v. United States*, 221 U. S. 1, 31 S. Ct. 502, 55 L. Ed. 619, 34 L. R. A. (N. S.) 834, Ann. Cas. 1912D, 734.

It has been settled by many decisions and upon full consideration of opposing views,

that the manufacture of goods is not commerce, and that a combination to prevent such manufacture is not an interference with commerce.

In the recent case of *Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. v. Federal Trade Commission*, 22 F. (2d) 122, the Court of Appeals of this circuit had under consideration a rivalry of sugar beet manufacturers which presented many of the questions of fact and law presented in this case, and the court held that the manufacture of sugar beets into sugar was not commerce, and that attempted interference of a sugar manufacturing corporation with the construction of new factories presented a case beyond the power of the Federal Trade Commission to restrain, under section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U. S. Code § 45 [15 USCA § 45]) relating to unfair methods of competition in commerce.

Judgment will be entered for the defendant. —39 Fed. (2d) 149.

Time in Which to Sue for Loss or Damage

The lower court gave judgment in favor of defendant, Cunard Steamship Co., and against plaintiff, John I. Sapinkoff. This was reversed by the Court of Appeals, Appellate Division, only to be again reversed by the court of last resort in New York, the Court of Appeals, June 3, 1930.

The question was "Where goods are shipped from a port in Great Britain to a port in New York, does the clause in the B/L providing that 'in any event the carrier and the ship shall be discharged from all liability in respect of loss or damage unless suit is brought within one year after delivery of the goods or the date when the goods should have been delivered' constitute a valid and complete defense to an action against the carrier to recover for alleged damage to the goods commenced more than two years and seven months after the goods were delivered by the carrier at the port of New York?"

The Court said: This court held that Bs/L whether those of carriers by land or of carriers by water, must be just and reasonable; that, in determining the question of the reasonability of a provision limiting liability in the case of all water shipments, a federal statute condemning the insertion in Bs/L for all rail, or part rail and part water shipments, of certain limitations upon the right to institute suit, tho not strictly applicable, might be considered as furnishing a standard, to which there should be "approximate or reasonable conformity." The statute referred to banned all provisions limiting the institution of actions against the carriers to a shorter period than two years after a loss. By comparison, the sixty and one hundred twenty-day provisions then under consideration showed a "flagrant" departure from the statutory standard of reasonability. In this instance, the bill of lading fixes the period of one year as the time within which actions must be brought. The provision does not of itself strike the mind as an unreasonable limitation, nor does it mark so wide a departure from statutory standards for analogous cases, as to seem "flagrant" or shocking. We think the provision has vigor and should be applied.

The order of the Appellate Division should be reversed and that of the Special Term affirmed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Division, and the questions certified answered in the affirmative.—172 N. E. Rep. 259.

The National Ass'n of Agri of Buenos Aires has asked the U. S. Tariff Comm. to consider a reduction of this country's import rate on flaxseed.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Patents Granted

1,775,888. Conveyor Flight. Jos. D. Christian, San Francisco, Cal. A screw conveyor comprising a shaft, a plurality of conveyor flights arranged on the shaft, a boss on each end of each flight, the bosses on the contiguous ends of two adjacent flights being aligned and a bolt passing through said bosses and engaging the shaft.

1,775,869. Roller Grinding Mill. Otto Moog, Brunswick, Germany. In a roller grinding mill having grinding rollers, the combination of a container, means for regulating the supply of the material to be ground from the container, power operated means controlling the regulating means, and means controlled by the material within the container for controlling the power operated means.

1,776,593. Combination Feed Cutter and Hammer Mill. Henry J. Meyer, Waukesha, assignor to I. B. Rowell Co., Waukesha, Wis. In a machine of the class described, the combination of a cutter, a recutter mounted below the cutter and adapted to comminute material discharged from the cutter, a hammer mill coaxial with said recutter, the hammer mill and recutter having the same shaft, and means mounted below the hammer mill and recutter for receiving, mixing and delivering material discharged from the hammer mill and recutter.

1,776,050. Tying Means for Bags. Stefan Szoke, Levoksa, Czechoslovakia, assignor of one-half to Josef Kralicek, Levoksa, Slovakia. The combination with an operating lever and gripping means at one end thereof, of a supporting frame on which the lever is rockingly mounted and longitudinally extending at both its ends beyond the fulcrum point of the lever, fastening means at one end of the frame confronting the gripping means, flexible tying means having one end secured to the fastening means, and engageable between the gripping means and the fastening means, a lock casing at the other end of the supporting frame, and securing means at the other end of the lever opposite the gripping means and engageable with the lock casing.

1,774,717. Grain Huller. Edward Lorenzen, Marshalltown, Ia. The machine has in combination a casing having substantially vertical parallel side walls, a cylindrical portion at one end thereof and at its bottom, comprising a grain hulling means, a fan casing at its other end and top, and an open chamber at latter end at its bottom, a passage leading from said cylindrical portion to the chamber and a passage leading from the fan casing to said chamber forming an inlet for the fan casing, a hopper above the cylindrical portion and at one side of the fan casing communicating at its bottom with the cylindrical portion, an outlet passage at the side of the hopper opposite said fan casing and discharge passages from said fan casing leading to the outlet passage and disposed at either side of the hopper.

1,774,710. Grain Cleaning Device. Arthur J. Hartley, Peoria, Ill. A grain cleaning de-

vice comprising a stationary perforated cylinder, a shaft mounted within the cylinder and extending longitudinally thereof, a rotatable bladed member mounted on the shaft for agitating the grain during its movement thru the cylinder in such a manner that extraneous matter is expelled from the grain thru the perforated cylinder, a grain inlet-opening at one end of the cylinder, and a separate feed member on the shaft adjacent the opening in the path of the incoming grain shaped to deflect and propel the grain directly into the path of the bladed member, the members being spaced substantially from the walls of the cylinder.

Europe Not Favorable to Protein Grading

The Canadian National Research Council has made another report on its investigations concerning the adoption of protein contents as a factor in grading that country's wheat for export to Europe. A preliminary report was made on Mar. 25, 1929, which was unfavorable to the proposal, and the final report confirms that view.

A summary of the final report is as follows:

European milling chemists in general make physical rather than chemical tests of flour quality, and discount the value of the protein test because it indicates quantity rather than quality.

English millers mill only blended wheats. They regard protein contents as but one of several factors which they must take into account and are not disposed to single it out for special consideration in buying their wheats. The British public prefers a type of loaf made from a weaker blend of flour than is popular in Canada and the United States, and changes in baking methods are tending to reduce still further the proportions of Manitoba wheat used. The National Association of British and Irish Millers have recorded their official opinion that, "a guarantee of protein content in the standard grades would present difficulties without compensating advantages." Merchants also objected because of trade difficulties.

Scottish millers mill a high proportion of straight Manitoba flour, suited to the baking processes of that country, but felt they could not use protein to advantage as a factor in purchasing their wheat.

Irish millers mill some straight Manitoba wheat, and use it also in blends, but doubted that there was any demand for high protein wheat, such as might lead to the bidding of premiums.

In Norway the wheat-milling industry is a state monopoly. A high proportion of Manitoba wheat is used, but the demand is for average wheat, not segregated by protein content.

In France, Germany and Italy, the high import duties assessed on a bushelage basis have led to a preference for high-grade wheat, and millers in these countries took more interest in protein grading. However, their interest was in high-protein lots, and they would have no market for low-protein lots. Again merchants objected to the trade complications, and chemists to the validity of the chemical tests.

Germany gave the protein grading proposal the best reception of any country. The proportion of Canadian wheat going to Great Britain, however, is so large that the British attitude must be given most weight.

There seems to be at present no practical way in which protein content can be used effectively in the marketing of Canadian wheat in Europe.

Constancy of grade qualities seems to be the outstanding requirement of the European trade.

What Federal Farm Board Has Not Done

It has not disposed of the agricultural surplus. It has not stabilized the market. It has not given the farmer a fair price for his product. It has not given agriculture equality with industry. And it has not extended to the farmer the benefits of the tariff. In brief, the law for which so much was promised has proven an utter and complete failure in every particular.

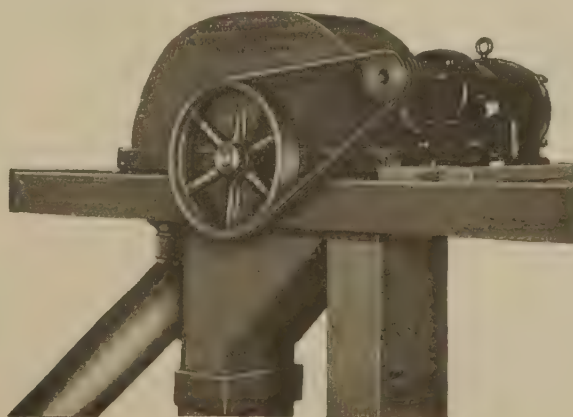
All doubt as to whether the farm relief bill provided authority under which the exportable surplus could be controlled was dispelled when the Farm Board as a last resort issued to the farmers of the nation a plea to reduce acreage. In every battle for agriculture waged on this floor the opponents of farm relief have insisted that the farmer ought to go to work. They have repeated and reiterated that if the farmer would just take off his coat and get out in the field and go to work the farm problem would be solved. And now comes the Farm Board and finds that the real difficulty is that the farmer has worked too much, and that he must slow down and stop work and let his fields lie idle and retire from business in order to make that business prosperous!—*Webster (S. D.) Journal.*

A New Grain Elevator Head Drive

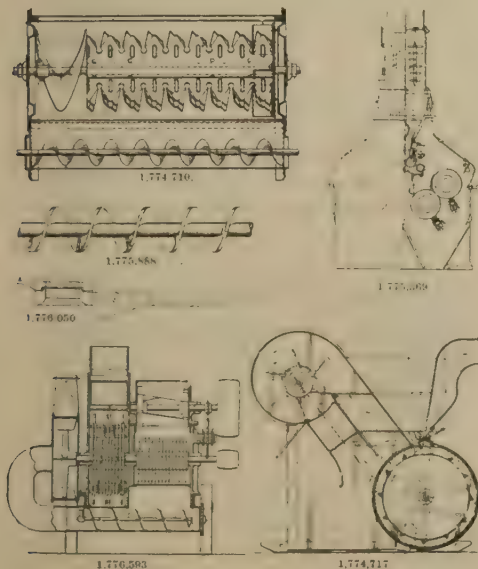
With the extension of electric power lines everywhere the installation of electric motors to drive the machinery of grain elevators proceeds apace. Their introduction presents a new problem, that of reducing the speed between the motor shaft and the head shaft, the motors operating more economically at high speed, while the elevator head pulley must travel at a comparatively low speed if it is to discharge buckets properly.

To meet this condition the elevator head drive shown in the engraving has been designed. The great reduction in speed from 1140 r.p.m. is accomplished by a double reduction, the first being a 4 to 1 on the motor, and the second on the V-belt drive. The belt drive is kept tight by the sliding base of the motor. The head shaft as well as the motor are equipped with SKF ball bearings, and either gear or cog belt drive may be selected. A patented back-stop is a valuable addition.

This drive is furnished in any desired size by the manufacturers, the Sidney Grain Machinery Co., who will give additional information on request.



New Grain Elevator Head Drive



Field Seeds

This year's crop of sunflower seed is a short one, low prices last year having caused a heavy reduction in acreage.

Present estimates are that the Canadian production of alsike clover seed in 1930 will be 50,000 bu. less than in 1929.

Nebraska authorities are urging that state's farmers treat their seed wheat for smut, at the time of planting. The 1930 crop shows an increased amount of smut.

Hastings, Neb.—Arrangements are being made for the construction of a new \$10,000 bldg. for the Bonahoom Seed Co., the old building having been damaged in the recent tornado.

Idaho has an improved clover seed crop, in the face of a decreased national yield. Idaho will harvest only about 80 per cent of last year's acreage but the yield is about 15 per cent better.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. J. Barnidge, vice-pres., the Prunty Seed & Grain Co., passed away on Sept. 16, after a short illness. He had been in the seed business in this city for more than half a century and was an acknowledged expert in the seed cleaning business.

Representatives of the Drouth Relief Committee of Oklahoma will go to Washington, D. C., when Congress convenes in December to urge the enactment of legislation which will enable farmers in drouth stricken areas to borrow \$3 an acre to aid them in the planting of next year's crops.

Jefferson, Wis.—The Popp & Lang Seed Co., has gone out of business, the partnership formerly existing between A. O. Popp and R. H. Lang, having been dissolved. Mr. Lang will continue the business under the name of the R. H. Lang Seed Co., while Mr. Popp will continue in the seed business at his home.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Rapid progress is being made on the new 50x84 ft., 5-story cleaning plant being built for Mitchell-Hill Seed Co. by Peterson Constr. Co. It is being fitted with Monitor cleaning machinery, and conveying machinery and spouting. All machinery is being fitted with individual motors. The plant is expected to be completed about Nov. 1.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Great Falls, Mont.—The 14th annual Montana Seed show will be held here November 11 to 14.

The New York College of Ag. says New York state's supply of silage corn seed will be limited next season and are urging that every good ear of Cornell 11 and Golden Glow, be saved for seed. They report an acute shortage in York and Lancaster counties, Pa., which usually supply much of N. Y. state's supply of silage corn seed.

Increase in Flaxseed Figures

A material increase in the 1930-31 flaxseed crop over last year's crop is indicated by reports received by the Department of Agriculture. The crop last year amounted to 123,093,000 bushels.

On September 10, the department said, the U. S. crop was estimated at 24,611,000 bus. compared with 16,844,000 bus. last year and the Canadian crop was estimated at 4,847,000 bus., compared with 2,060,000 bushels in 1929. In Argentina, the largest flaxseed producing country, the area shown to flaxseed for the 1930-31 season is estimated at 7,537,000 acres, or 42 per cent above last year's final estimate of 5,318,000 acres harvested. The total acreage of all countries so far reported is 18 per cent greater than in 1929. Prospects for the crop to date have been unusually favorable and a large crop is expected.

The Seed Corn Situation

The necessity of purchasing seed corn of unadapted varieties from surrounding States for planting during 1931 is faced by six of the drouth-stricken States, according to a survey made by the Department of Agriculture.

O. S. Fisher, extension agronomist of the Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from a seed conference in Richmond, Va., reports that the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, West Virginia, Tennessee and Oklahoma, because of the long dry season, have not produced enough seed corn for their own use and will probably have to ship some in from other States.

Corn growers in those States, he said, are being urged first to save all the seed they possibly can from their best adapted strains where variable kernels have matured. Plans are being made in all these States for an intensive campaign to insure saving all corn of the best local strain and then, if necessary, to make up the shortage by shipping in seed corn from nearby places where the conditions of growth are as near the same as possible.

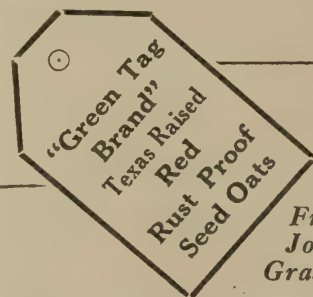
A series of conferences are being held in several States by State seed growers' associations and commercial seed dealers in co-operation with the department. The first conference was held in Richmond, Va., on September 29, with the Virginia Crop Improvement Association, Virginia seed dealers and Mr. Fisher. A similar conference was held at Lexington, Ky., on Oct. 6-8 and one is scheduled for Little Rock, Ark., on Oct. 9-11.

In some States where the seed corn situation is a little better, such as Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, there will be a good supply for their own needs if all available seed is saved. These States also are holding a series of meetings to interest the grower in the selection and storage of seed corn. Farmers in the northern and central parts of these States have plenty good seed corn while the farmers in the Southern area will have difficulty in saving sufficient seed corn for their needs.

Provides Seed Loans

\$550,000 of the unexpended balance of the \$6,000,000 appropriated by Congress last March for loans through the farmers' seed loan office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to relieve distress in 15 states from storms, floods, and drouth in 1930, has been allotted to farmers seriously affected by the summer's drouth in Alabama, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Missouri, for the purchase of seed and fertilizer for fall and winter pastures.

Approximately 2,000 applications for loans have been received to date, and as many more are expected by October 15, the final day for accepting applications. Of these 1,732 have been approved as follows: Alabama, \$8,548.00 on 180 loans; Oklahoma, \$27,853.45 on 859 loans; Virginia, \$24,990.00 on 368 loans; and Missouri, \$16,469.25 on 325 loans.



Free of
Johnson
Grass Seed

McGregor Milling & Grain Company
McGregor, Texas

LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

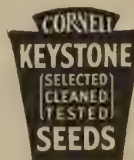
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Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Hoffman Heads Seed Loan Office

George L. Hoffman has been appointed to succeed the late L. Emory White as senior administrative officer in charge of the farmers' seed loan office.

In addition to the collection of loans made from special appropriations by Congress in 1930 and previous years, this office is now engaged in making loans to farmers in certain drouth-stricken States for seed for crops suitable to be sowed in fall pastures.

Mr. Hoffman has been an attorney in the office of the solicitor since 1914. He came to the department from Indiana and received his legal training in Georgetown University. He has been associated with each of the seed loans administered by the department, serving as legal advisor. He has also given much attention to administrative details in the handling of seed loans.

Seed Laws Analyzed

Every state in the United States, except Georgia, has on its statutes some law designed to regulate the handling and sale of seeds. Two states—Florida and Mississippi—report their laws inactive; the Texas law specifies only cotton seed.

An analysis of all existing laws reveals that, in general, the following items are embodied: Definition of agricultural seeds; regulations governing sales; definitions of noxious weeds; label regulations; samples, tests and charges for tests; exemptions from laws; penalties for violations.

Definition of agricultural seeds. Varies from a blanket statement, which includes every kind of seed planted, to a complete list of specified seeds. For example, Indiana's law states: "Alfalfas, grasses, clovers, mixtures of same, grains, cereals, truck crops and garden seeds." Idaho, on the other hand, lists "alfalfa, barley, Canadian bluegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, brome (awnless: grass) buckwheat, alsike clover, crimson clover, red clover, white clover, field corn, kafir corn, meadow fescue, flax, millet, oats, orchard grass, rape, red top, rye, sorghum, corn timothy and wheat which are to be used for sowing or seeding purposes."

There appears to be little uniformity in this particular item.

Statements of regulations governing sales are more or less uniform in all states. These consist of explanations as to minimum sizes of lots or packages which must carry tags or labels.

Each state defines noxious weeds and lists such weeds in its own seed laws. Again there is considerable variation as to number and species, although several weeds are given common recognition in a large group of states.

Dodder, for example, is recognized as noxious in 37 states, Canada thistle is listed in 34; Quack grass in 31.

Labels are required in every state where seed laws are actively entirely enforced.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike as of Oct. 4:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Prime clover, old....	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$11.80
Prime clover, new....	15.50	15.50	15.50	11.80
Prime choice cash, new	15.85	15.85	15.85	....
Prime choice cash, old.	15.30	15.30	15.30	....
October	15.50	15.50	15.50	11.80
December	15.75	15.75	15.75	12.10
February	16.00	16.00	16.00	12.35
March	16.25	16.25	16.25	12.50

Alsike:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Cash	13.75	13.75	13.75	10.85
October	13.75	13.75	13.75	10.85
December	14.00	14.00	14.00	11.05
March	14.50	14.50	14.50	11.40

These labels vary from the single, simple tag form, used by most states, to the more complicated, variously-colored labels employed by a few states. Indiana, for instance, issues three different tags: "A," orange colored, for unmixed alfalfas, clovers and grasses; "B," uncolored manila, for cereal grains, garden and truck crop seeds; "C," green, for mixtures of alfalfas, clovers and grasses.

No great uniformity exists as to the information required on labels by the various states. A composite list of these requirements consist of: lot number, name of seed or mixture; minimum per cent of pure seed; minimum per cent of germination; date of germination test; state, territory or foreign country where grown; maximum number of weed seeds; per cent of inert matter. Certain states require only a few of these statements, others demand almost all of them.

Each state provides facilities for testing seeds either through its Department of Agriculture or the Agricultural Experiment Station. In nearly all states every individual, firm or corporation is entitled to a certain number of samples (averaging five) to be tested without charges each year, a charge being levied on all analyses in excess of the specified number. Several states, however, limit the free testing to growers of seed. Idaho, for example, while it does not charge for analyzing growers' samples, does levy a charge on all samples submitted by dealers.

Exemptions from the law are found in practically every state. Analysis shows that these exemptions are directed in most cases toward the handling of seeds on the farm, or between the farm and points for cleaning.

There is, however, considerable variation in the exemptions as they exist under the different state laws. Compiled, these exemptions are:

Sales in lots less than the minimum amount requiring labels (usually one pound in farm seeds).

Sales for manufacturing or for food purposes.

Sales for purposes of recleaning.

Sales outside the state.

Sales by farmer or grower, provided he has not advertised his seed other than by word or mouth or by notices placed on his farm, and that he delivers the seeds in person instead of through a common carrier.

(Continued on page 474)

Seed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1929, in bushels, except where otherwise noted, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	107,000	115,000	6,000	....
Duluth .....	....	1,321,504	....	687,712
Ft. William	167,206	50,920	223,169	116,877
Milwaukee	236,610	128,690	2,860	1,480
Minneapolis	2,295,420	2,939,230	753,670	750,250
Sioux City .....	....	11,000	....	....
Superior	1,053,390	829,373	276,697	257,808

KAFIR AND MILO

Denver	1,200	....	....	....
Galveston .....	....	....	....	12,857
Hutchinson	5,200	33,800	....	....
Kans. City	51,700	96,800	58,000	139,000
St. Joseph	3,000	1,500	....	....
St. Louis	27,600	37,200
Sioux City	3,000
Wichita	5,200

CANE SEED

Kans. City	6,900
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SORGHUMS

Cincinnati	1,400	1,400
New Orleans	5,600

CLOVER

Chicago, lbs....	985,000	1,225,000	1,162,000	165,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	176,675	178,650	700,232	96,260

TIMOTHY

Chicago, lbs....	8,999,000	3,363,000	6,997,000	4,111,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	482,010	280,810	222,985	51,275

Germany has passed a bill raising the percentage of home-grown wheat to be used by mills from 60 to 80 per cent.

Courteen Seed Co.
Established 1892
Milwaukee

COURT BRAND
FINEST QUALITY

Specialize in

ALL CLOVERS TIMOTHY and ALFALFA

Your Offers and Inquiries Solicited

Save 50% OF YOUR TIME

WITH AN AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CUT-OFF OFFICIAL BROWN-DUVAL MOISTURE TESTER



Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications. We are the Largest Handlers of Grain and Seed Testing Equipment in the World.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
1018 S. Wabash Ave. CHICAGO

Books Received

SHIPPING GRAIN DIRECT from Producing to Consuming Sections, is the title of a circular by Lacey F. Rickey giving elementary instructions applying to shipments to regular terminal markets as well as to interior points. The author is aware of the difficulties surrounding the shipment of grain by those having no experience and says "In general it is not recommended that such transactions be made between individual farmers." With incompetent and ignorant parties at both ends of the route it is only too likely that the transaction would end in dissatisfaction thru lack of care in loading, no reliable weights or failure to honor sight draft. The author admits that "The local elevator company, because of its physical handling equipment and because of the converseance of its operator with commercial grain-trade practices, is the logical organization to handle the shipping end of such business." Circular 359, 20 pages, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

WORLD WHEAT OUTLOOK cautions growers that the prospect is that world wheat prices during the next 7 years will average appreciably lower than in the past 7 years. Farmers should seriously consider whether their land, their farm organization, and their farm practices are suitable for wheat production under these prospective conditions. Even in the newer wheat areas, where the new, low-cost methods have been accompanied by rapid expansion of total acreage, wheat growing on land least suited to the new low-cost methods of production may have to be abandoned. Establishment of new wheat-growing enterprises under present and prospective price conditions is likely to be hazardous, unless it can be done on land where lower production costs are possible. Everywhere attention should be given to possibilities of reducing production costs as one of the means of meeting competition. In this pamphlet the Bureau of Agricultural Economics gives tabulated and charted data on trend of wheat prices, the general price level, world supply and price, European demand, Russia as a factor, increasing use of combine harvesters and the effect of changes in production on prices. Miscellaneous Publication No. 95, 40 pages, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GROWING ALFALFA in Illinois, describes the varieties of this grass suited to Illinois conditions, with results of tests in the field and reports on their winter hardiness. Most Illinois meadows fail at four years. This means that it is necessary to reseed approximately 25 per cent of the existing acreage each year in order to maintain present production. The tests reported as well as observations thru the state, point to the use of unadapted varieties as one of the important causes of failures during the past few years. True Grimm alfalfa is one of the hardest strains and is generally adapted where winter resistance is a factor. Variegated alfalfas, such as Baltic, Grimm, and Hardigan, exhibit greater winter-hardiness under Illinois conditions than common alfalfas. In central and southern Illinois common alfalfas, especially those of northern and northwestern origin, seem sufficiently winter-hardy to warrant their use, especially in short rotations of two or three years. Imported seed (except from Canada) and seed grown in southwestern United States is not recommended for Illinois. Spring seeding of alfalfa has given best results in northern Illinois and is gaining favor down state. Cultivation does not rejuvenate an alfalfa meadow nor does it atone for lack of seed-bed preparation. In starting an alfalfa meadow a first-class seed bed, on a soil adapted to alfalfa, is essential to success. Three alfalfa diseases are of importance in Illinois. Bacterial wilt has destroyed fields in many counties. Leaf spot and yellows are frequently present but not so deadly and their attacks are more or less seasonal and irregular. Bulletin 349, 38 pages, University of Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta., Urbana, Ill.

Seed Laws Analyzed

[Continued from page 473]

Sales by grower to wholesaler or retailer to be recleaned before further sale.

Holding seed in storage for the purpose of being cleaned.

Preparing mixtures of seeds for special purposes (must be labelled as such).

In no state is complete exemption offered the farmer or grower.

Violations of the law, in most states, are classified as misdemeanors and offenders may be tried and punished under that charge. Certain statutes specify fines as penalties (\$5 to \$10), others add imprisonment. Iowa provides for injunctions against third offenders.

Legal proceedings may involve all offenders regardless of whether they are producers, merchants or large wholesalers, and whether they are persons, firms, corporations or associations.

Detached Oat Hulls are Foreign Material

The Federal Grain Supervision, in order No. 109, has given instructions that for the purposes of inspection under the Grain Grades Act of oats, feed oats and mixed feed oats, all detached oat hulls shall be considered as foreign material.

Insurance Notes

Ground connections of the lightning rod system should be examined at least once a year to see that the path for the electric discharge is unbroken.

Opening the light and power circuit when leaving the elevator for the night is a good practice, as sometimes lightning entering through a transformer will dangerously charge the switch and starter cases.

"Spontaneous Heating and Ignition of Agricultural and Industrial Products" was the subject of an address at the convention of the International Ass'n of Fire Fighters at Halifax, N. S., recently, by David J. Price, engineer in charge chemical engineering division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in which he reviewed the facts, particularly with reference to combustion of hay.

New York, N. Y.—A revised American standard, "Code for Lighting Factories, Mills, and Other Work Places" (All-1930) has just been approved by the American Standards Ass'n. The code, which applies to practically all industries, is intended as a guide for factory owners and operators in their efforts to improve lighting conditions in their factories, and also as a source of authoritative information for bodies preparing safety regulations. The code can be obtained from the American Standards Ass'n, 29 W. 39th Street, New York City, at 20 cents per copy.

Out of Town Competition On Side-Lines

The tendency among progressive business men today is to think more about their own affairs and less about their competitors'. It is a hopeful sign. Nevertheless, for the present, out-of-town competition on side-lines is causing a degree of apprehension in certain districts. Every merchant knows that some business which should remain at home is being sent away, and now and then we find a community in which the volume is considerable.

There probably is not a grain dealer in the land who could not hold his own against this form of competition, if he really tried. The plain truth is that, despite the disadvantage of being far distant from a majority of their prospects, the catalogue houses get some business because they employ methods and arguments the home merchants could use, but does not use—or uses half-heartedly.

Now, the first thing out-of-town competitors must do is to make buyers believe they can sell at considerably lower prices than the local elevator operator can. Their secondary, but important, appeal is that of "enormous, complete stocks—anything you want."

Neither of these appeals is hard to overcome. In the first place, the grain dealer should remember that American business, as a whole is organized and conducted on such a basis that he and his side-line manufacturer or jobber, co-operating, can command advantages equal to or greater than those of any mail-order concern. Therefore, if the price happens to be an obstacle—if he is not now buying on a basis which enables him to meet price competition of this class, the elevator operator should consult his jobber or manufacturer. Tell him what he is up against and he will gladly help work out plans to overcome the difficulty. Several enterprising dealers we know of have proved this within the last year—and, incidentally, have increased their business considerably.

The chances are, however, that, quality for quality, pound for pound, yard for yard, the local dealer can at least equal out-of-town prices, and possibly better them, and still have a profit left. So far as the "enormous stock" argument is concerned, if something a customer wants isn't in stock, the dealer can get it in less time than it will take the customer to get it from a mail-order house, and for the same price, or less.

In other words, the local man has everything in his favor—price, quality, examination before buying, quick delivery, certainty of satisfaction. But—and here's the big point—do customers and prospects know that? If they did, would they buy "sight unseen," go to the trouble of sending money away and be content to wait days—perhaps weeks—before receiving their goods?

The dealer must tell them!

Get the business! He can do it. But, in order to bring it his way, he must let the people have the facts.

In other words, he must advertise.—From Carey Salt Co.'s "Book of Profits."

The Government in Business

Fred W. Sargent, Pres. of the C. & N. W. Ry., in an address before the American Bankers Ass'n last week, said,

"We have a right to ask in all good faith why we should be compelled to compete with our own government, that is financed in large measure by our own money paid in the form of taxes. To my mind this drift toward government in business is a thing that no legitimate business ought to be required to contemplate. Its ultimate effect will be most disastrous to the economic and industrial prosperity of our country."

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.
Shipping Points—
Peoria, Ill., and Carbondale, Pa.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The Toledo Scale Co. has leased for a term of years the two-story building at 2031-33 Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.—John S. Metcalf Co. announce the removal of its office to suite 1022 Bankers Bldg., 105 W. Adams St.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Gordon F. Daggett is to represent the Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co., handling their line of conveying, screenings and transmission machinery for the entire state of Wisconsin. He will be located at 735 Briarwood Place.

Muncy, Pa.—Elwood F. Meschter is now associated with Sprout, Waldron & Co., as sales manager of the materials handling division of their business. He was formerly associated with Link-Belt Co., and for the past 13 years with Gifford Wood & Co. in a sales capacity, as well as in engineering, having held the position of chief engineer for several years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—James Forrest, chief milling engineer of the flour mill department, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., died Sept. 12. His death was the result of a stroke. Mr. Forrest was associated with Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., since 1885. His ability as a milling engineer was respected by every one, he being regarded at the time of his death as one of the leading flour mill engineers in the country.

Utica, N. Y.—Catalog No. 81 just issued by Munson Mill Machinery Co., gives detailed information relative to the company's extensive line of ball bearing corn cutters, as well as combined cutters and graders. These machines are made in five different sizes with

varying capacities so there is a machine for practically every purpose. A copy of this catalog will be sent to Journal readers on request to the company.

Chicago, Ill.—During the month of September, 1930, the Zeleny Thermometer System was installed in 408 bins for the Harris County Houston Ship Channel Navigation District, Houston, Tex.; 16 bins for the Searle Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; 24 bins for the Ralston Purina Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; 260 bins for the Galveston Wharf Co., Galveston, Tex.; and 14 bins for the Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co., Thief River Falls, Minn.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The General Electric Co. has announced a new grease for ball and roller bearing motors, embodying all necessary qualities for the proper lubrication of ball and roller bearings. It is used in General Electric factories for the initial lubrication of all general purpose motors using these types of bearings. This lubricant is being successfully used on ball bearing application with speeds as high as 25,000 r.p.m. and temperature exposures from .25 degrees to 250 degrees F.

New York, N. Y.—Louis J. Horowitz, chairman of the board of the Thompson-Starrett Co. thinks it is dangerous at this time to sell commodities short. The contractor, like the pessimistic stock speculator, can in effect sell short, when and if he thinks there will be a further decline in prices. The contractor agrees to erect a building, with definite specifications, at a given aggregate price, and has the choice either of covering up on his raw materials at once or waiting until he needs them. The contractor waits when he expects distinctly lower prices.

Advertising must be steadily kept up. The message must strike the public consciousness unremittingly, time after time. The effect is

cumulative. Any abrupt hiatus—any extended absence—may be disastrous, because the memory of the public is, unfortunately, short. So many producers are bespeaking the attention of the people nowadays through advertising that, if any one of them stops advertising entirely, or greatly decreases his appropriation, he may "get lost in the shuffle"; his product may tend to disappear from view.—Dr. Julius Klein, Asst Sec'y of Commerce.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The new Falk book on parallel shaft speed reducers affords engineers the completest data for the selection of herringbone gear reducers, given only the horsepower and speed of the motor and the speed of the machine to be driven by the reducer. Any ratio between 1.5 to 1 and 350 to 1 can be obtained on a standard Falk Speed Reducer, and for the convenience of customers gears for a large number of ratios are carried in stock. Whether to be used with chain or belt connection from the low speed or high speed shaft the allowable chain pull is indicated. The procedure in calculating the smallest size motor bed is given. With 18 blue prints and profuse illustrations the 68-page book is a valuable addition to the library of the engineer, and will be sent to Journal readers on application to the company.

Aaron Sapiro attacked the Federal Farm Board at the Boston Retail Trade Conference recently for its methods, especially in wheat and cotton, declaring that the board in its first year has inflicted a direct loss of \$67,000,000 on the people thru its operations, and indirectly has caused farmers, who trusted to the board's leadership, a further loss of \$200,000,000. He maintained that the board entered the speculative market contrary to the spirit and intent of the act.

Hess Direct Heat Driers

Have all the advantages and flexibility
of Hess Steam Heat Driers

WITHOUT

Expense and Bother of Steam Boilers

Simple to Install Simple to Operate Automatic

HESS DRIERS ARE PATENTED

WE DO NOT INFRINGE THE PATENTS
OF OTHERS. WE GUARANTEE THIS.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba



1,000 Bushel Hess Direct Heat
Drier and Cooler

Crowell Elevator Company
I. C. Railway Elevator, Omaha, Nebr.

LET US PLAN A GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR YOU

Feedstuffs

Pilchard Meal and Oil Production

Vancouver, B. C.—While there are eight less reduction plants operating this year on the west coast of Vancouver Island handling pilchard meal and oil, the pack of meal and the output of oil is only slightly less than a year ago. A total of 16 plants running at Nootka and Clayoquot, Barclay Sound, Kyuquot and Quatsino Sounds, packed 6425 tons of meal and 1,137,403 gallons of oil. A year ago 24 plants in these areas handled 8808 tons of meal and 1,395,411 gallons of oil. At the same date in 1928, 23 plants had handled 5243 tons of meal and 1,165,403 gallons of oil.

This season as last year, the Barclay Sound area is the largest reducer, handling 3112 tons of meal and 544,184 gallons of oil, while a year ago the figures were 3766 tons of meal and 636,049 gallons of oil.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the December delivery:

	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Sept. 20	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
Bran	\$24.75	\$24.05	\$23.00	\$21.75	\$23.00
Shorts	27.50	26.50	25.50	23.75	25.25
Midds	26.00	25.00	23.00	21.60	23.25

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during August, 1930, compared with August, 1929, and for the eight months ending with August, are reported in Short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	August		Eight Mos. Ended	
	1929	1930	August 1929	August 1930
Hay	605	294	8,164	4,730
Cottonseed cake	10,128	.....	96,329	21,366
Linseed cake	35,362	10,210	246,792	139,000
Other oil cake	1,443	1,101	19,042	7,481
Cottonseed meal	2,482	172	28,753	14,109
Linseed meal	1,410	889	9,467	9,260
Other oil meal	859	701	2,668	1,711
Mixed dairy feeds	134	162	1,731	1,335
Mixed poultry feeds	519	547	3,357	4,481
Other mixed feeds	980	319	10,473	10,086
All other feeds	975	794	22,461	12,693

Argentine corn is being brought into this country through Atlantic, Pacific and gulf ports, and while it is said to be all more or less weevily and much of it hot, it is being disposed of at satisfactory prices. Corn from South Africa is also coming to the U. S.

Feed Trade Marks

Graham Mill & Elev. Co., Graham, Tex., filed ser. No. 300,513, the words "Texas King," for cow and poultry feed.

Chappel Bros., Inc., Rockford, Ill., filed ser. No. 304,188, the word "Ken-L-Biskit" for prepared food for dogs, cats, etc.

Farmers' Elevator Service Co., Ralston, Iowa, filed ser. No. 303,844, the word "Felco," for wheat flour and feed for stock and poultry.

Feed Shortage Necessitates Much Shipping

Considerably larger than usual shipments of feeds into livestock producing areas this fall and winter are expected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. D. A. as indicated in its Oct. 1 report on the agricultural situation.

"While the country's feed crops perhaps are sufficient as a whole, a large volume must be transported into the deficit areas," the bureau says. "Even the local distribution of supplies is very abnormal. Kansas, for example, has a corn crop nearly 70 per cent as large as last year's but two-thirds of the corn is in about 30 of the 105 counties, where cattle are comparatively few. Although wheat and other small grains may be substituted for corn quite extensively, this involves transportation. All reports indicate that farmers everywhere are storing fodder, straw, silage and all possible feedstuffs."

The bureau reports that the production of livestock products has already fallen off as a result of the drouth, and expresses the belief that production of these commodities "will continue to decline." The figures show that butter production during August was 12 per cent less this year than last and cheese 14 per cent less.

"This season," says the bureau, "will go down as one of the great drouth years—the fifth since the Civil War. In 1901, the last previous one, corn yielded 17 bushels to the acre. The forecast this fall is for a little over 19 bushels per acre, whereas in the average year production is slightly more than 28 bushels. Moreover, large areas in the eastern half of the country are still suffering acutely from dry weather. Not only have the late crops such as corn, potatoes, beans, and buckwheat been reduced but the new clover and alfalfa seedings and even many old meadows are past help, thus carrying the problem over into next year."

KANSAS BARLEY

Sound — Bright
Economical Feed for
Poultry and Livestock
Wire, phone, write

Bailey & Gray
Salina, Kansas
for delivered prices



FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

Write, wire or phone
Harrison 6490

RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Ill.

34% Linseed Meal
Also 30% Blended Oil Meal
Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

Hight Elevator Co.

Receivers — Shippers

Decatur, Illinois

Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats
Kiln-dried, or Natural Corn
Soy Beans
Sunflower Seed

BULK OR SACKED

RED IRON OXIDE 86% Iron IRON-COP

A scientific blend of Iron and Copper

Practical feeding tests have proven their blood and bone building value when incorporated in poultry and animal feeds.

Write for feeding data and full information

TAMMS SILICA CO.

228 N. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with
ANHEUSER-BUSCH :: **ST. LOUIS**

Color and design of bag
registered U. S. Pat. Off.
Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds,
Flour and Cereals

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Nutrena
In Golden Bags

Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.

NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc.

Write for circulars, samples and prices; complete information on request.

35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.

Wheat Cheaper Than Corn for Feed

BY KIERAN MORRISON

The wheat situation this year perhaps has caused more discussion among feeders, as well as among grain dealers, farm relief agitators and others, than any other subject except the drouth. There's one big difference in the two subjects, though. Practically nothing can be done about the drouth, but much can be done about the wheat situation if farmers and feeders will listen to the advice of feed experts.

Experiments at a number of agricultural colleges and experimental stations during the last several years have proved that wheat is as economical a feed as corn, when the two grains are selling at the same price. So with wheat now around 10 cents per bushel cheaper than corn wheat should be considerably cheaper as a feed than corn.

A bushel of wheat contains slightly more protein than a bushel of corn, about the same amount of carbohydrates, and slightly more ash, but considerably less fats. Wheat, if finely ground, is harder to digest because it becomes gummy while it is being masticated. For this reason wheat should be ground rather coarsely for all feeding purposes except for poultry.

The average of six experiments in feeding hogs at the Missouri, Ohio, and Nebraska experiment stations, in which ground corn and ground wheat were fed under exactly similar conditions, showed that the hogs fed ground corn gained 1.136 pounds daily while those fed ground wheat gained 1.291 pounds daily, over a period of 110 days. Other experiments have shown that ground wheat fed dry is practically as valuable as when it is soaked, while others have shown that wheat fed with a protein supplement is considerably more valuable than wheat fed alone.

A grain mixture of equal parts of ground barley and ground wheat, fed with the trio mixture of two parts of tankage and one part each of linseed meal and alfalfa meal should result in rapid gains in hogs. The grain should be fed in one side of a self-feeder, and the tankage and meals in the other side. Hogs eat wheat more readily than any other farm animal, and in experiments it has produced more rapid gains in hogs than in other animals, but it can be relied on for a profit in the production of milk and wool, especially at the present price.

Feeding experiments conducted at Purdue university have proved that wheat can be substituted for corn pound for pound in the

dairy ration. In these trials 10 cows were fed for a period of 189 days by double reversal methods of feeding. The cows fed a grain ration of 400 pounds of ground corn, 200 pounds of ground oats, and 100 pounds of linseed meal produced 20,005.6 pounds of milk and 644.63 pounds of butterfat, while cows fed a grain ration of 400 pounds of ground wheat, 200 pounds of ground oats, and 100 pounds of linseed meal produced 19,938.9 pounds of milk and 653.38 pounds of fat.

Records of the test show that it required 26.5 pounds of grain in addition to alfalfa hay and silage to produce 100 pounds of milk when corn was included in the grain ration, and 26.8 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds of milk when wheat was fed. If the two grains were selling at the same price wheat would be the cheaper grain, and since wheat is now several cents cheaper than corn it would be quite a bit cheaper as a dairy feed.

The amount of milk produced per 100 pounds of dry matter in the entire ration was 119.6 pounds when corn was fed and 118.2 pounds when wheat was fed. This difference was due to the fact that the wheat contained more moisture than the corn.

Wheat, when fed to any farm animals, should be supplemented with a high protein concentrate such as linseed meal, and results will be much better if a good legume hay is used. If neither alfalfa or clover hay is obtainable the amount of linseed meal should be increased.

Most elevators throughout the wheat raising sections of the country are filled with wheat which cannot be shipped at a profit. On much of it a little profit possibly may be made if it can be sold to local feeders.

NO! It is not necessary to get Sec'y Hyde's permission to hedge against your holdings of wheat. It does not matter who you are or, where you live. The overly officious secretary has not yet been clothed with power to deny anyone the right to contract wheat or any other commodity. The secretary's blustering attempt to drive Russian speculators out of the U. S. wheat market has injured the cause of the U. S. wheat grower beyond measure. The commotion stirred up by the political agitators has driven all speculators out of the market so that the millers have little competition in buying wheat and naturally prices sag.

Meeting of Feed Control Officials

At the annual convention of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, to be held at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., Oct. 23-24, some subjects of great interest to feed manufacturers will be discussed. The following are on the program for more or less technical discussion, each subject being discussed by an expert:

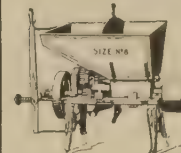
"Uniform Control of Live Stock Remedies," "Cod Liver Oil and Identification of Small Amounts," "How Should Complaints of Feed or Mineral Mixtures Causing Death Be Handled?" "How Should 'Wheat Shorts' with the Germ Removed Be Defined?" "Should Feeds Containing Low Grade Materials Using Molasses as a Carrier Be Called 'Molasses Feeds'?" "Should Phosphate Rock Be Excluded from Feeds?" "Are Brand Names Such as the Following Misleading: Vit-O-Ray, Pro-Viti-Mine, Oat Meal, Fortified Cod Liver Oil, Condensed Cultured Buttermilk," "The Microscopist as a Material Factor in Successful Feed Control Work," "The Fat Determination as an Index of Control Rather Than a Means of Valuation," "Establishing of Definitions That Can Be Enforced by Laboratory Means," "The Elimination of the Name of an Essential Organic Ingredient Not Appearing in Appreciable Amounts, Namely Less than 3 Per Cent," and "Should Dog and Rabbit Feeds Be Subject to the Law Regulating Sale of Feedingstuffs?"

A decree, effective Sept. 28, increased the German import duty on wheat and spelt from 15 to 18.50 reichsmarks per 100 kilos, according to a cablegram from the Acting Commercial Attache at Berlin, Douglas Miller. At the same time the duty on all kinds of flour was increased from 31.50 to 38.50 reichsmarks per 100 kilos.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants. Best for Your Trade. Will not cake or harden. Costs no more. Get samples for feed mixing. Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY
Sales Representative
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocoonut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid
Feeders for mills	Iodide
Fish meal	Salt
Formulas	Screenings
	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

FAIRMONT'S Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The Wisconsin Experiment station is authority for the statement that there are at least a hundred different combinations of grain and by products that can be used to make successful chick rations.

A three-year experiment at Purdue university showed that hens fed on grain produced 57 eggs a year, while those on balanced ration, including good egg-mash, averaged 179 eggs a hen.

Hens in Iowa contributed about \$80,000,000 to the state's agricultural income in 1929, according to the state department of agriculture.

Poultry exposed to ultra-violet light develops no leg weakness, produces more eggs and of a higher hatchability. The health of the flock is better. This is due to the fact that the ultra-violet ray supplies vitamin D, and this vitamin has the power of assisting the animal to assimilate more mineral matter.

Arrivals on the New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, and Los Angeles markets for the year 1929 were over 450,000,000 dozens of eggs, 380,000,000 pounds of dressed poultry, and 680,000,000 pounds of butter. In addition the movement of live poultry to Chicago and New York alone exceeded 70,000,000 head, or, reduced to pounds, about 280,000,000 pounds.

Assessment on Product for Poultry Food Upheld

Overruling a protest of G. W. Sheldon & Co., the U. S. Customs Court has found that merchandise, invoiced as "unground pure liver meal," eventually ground and sold for use in the preparation of poultry food products, was properly assessed at 20 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 1459, Tariff Act of 1922, as a non-enumerated manufactured article. The importers contended that the merchandise in question, consisting of beef livers, unfit for human consumption, cut livers, and pieces of liver which have been cooked in a tank until they are dry, should have been classified for tariff purposes as waste, under paragraph 1457, Act of 1922, or as a raw or unmanufactured article, under paragraph 1459, Act of 1922.

Judge Young wrote the opinion, affirming the collector's assessment at 20 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 1459.

Practical Poultry Farming

by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

Price \$3.50, f. o. b. Chicago

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Cottonseed Meal for Laying Hens

In a bulletin just put out by the Educational Service of the Nat'l Cottonseed Prod. Ass'n, the use of cottonseed meal in the ration for laying hens, where the eggs are to be marketed, is not recommended. Comment on the subject, is as follows:

Recent experiment station results show that the yolks of eggs from hens having access to shepherd's purse, penny cress, and, probably, pepper grass are discolored and not satisfactory for market. The feeding of excessive amounts of pimento pepper also gave unsatisfactory results. Eggs from hens fed cottonseed meal changed in the color of yolk and white during storage; the proportion of yolk to white often increasing during the storage period. For these reasons cottonseed meal is not recommended for the feeding of laying hens where eggs are to be placed on the market. Those who want to feed a few hens in the back yard and when the eggs are all consumed at home when freshly laid may feed a ration composed of the following: Wheat bran 19½ lbs., wheat gray shorts 20 lbs., ground oats 20 lbs., ground corn, milo or kafir 20 lbs., cottonseed meal 10 lbs., meat scraps 10 lbs., fine salt ½ lb.

Change in Cornell Poultry Ration

The Cornell laying ration is now modified to permit using more wheat, oats and barley, and to save corn. Forecasts of the U. S. D. A. indicate a corn shortage of nearly eight hundred million bushels this year, due to the drought, so it will be necessary for poultrymen to substitute lower priced grains for corn, says Professor G. F. Heuser of the New York state college of agriculture.

Wheat, he says, compares favorably with corn in nutritive value and has other desirable characteristics. It can be substituted to a greater extent than other grains, even to fifty or sixty per cent of the ration. Barley has a lower feeding value since it has more fiber. It can be used in part for wheat but should not make up more than one-third of the ration. Heavy oats, because of higher fiber content, should be restricted to not more than twenty per cent of the ration.

If wheat is used in the mash mixture, it should be coarse-ground. On the other hand, barley and oats should be fine ground to reduce the hulls sufficiently.

When corn is replaced by wheat, barley, and oats the vitamin A content of the feed might be too low. To insure enough of this vitamin, make one-half of one per cent of the ration of cod liver oil if the usual formula is modified.

The Cornell laying ration may be modified as follows: Grain mixture: 600 lbs. wheat or 400 lbs. wheat and 200 lbs. barley, 200 lbs. cracked yellow corn, 200 lbs. heavy oats. Mash mixture: 200 lbs. flour middlings, 200 lbs. wheat bran, 200 lbs. ground heavy oats or ground barley, 100 lbs. yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. ground wheat, 100 lbs. meat scrap (50 to 55 per cent protein), 100 lbs. dried skim milk or dried buttermilk, 10 lbs. salt and 10 lbs. cod liver oil. (An extra 100 pounds of ground wheat can be used in place of 100 pounds of wheat bran.)

Deductions from payments to Saskatchewan Pool members for grain delivered have amounted to \$12,190,340.55 for a so-called elevator fund, to the end of the 1928-29 crop year. Members are docked 2 cents per bushel for the elevator fund.

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mash
our specialty

**THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS
CO., U. S. A.**

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Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

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ALFALFA MEAL

All grades and grinds

We invite a trial order

Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.
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**Colorado
Alfalfa Meal**

ALL GRADES
AND GRINDS
LEAF MEAL AND
DUPLUX FINE GROUND
FOR YOUR MASH FEEDS

Mixed Cars Our Specialty

Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co.
LAMAR, COLORADO

The Holly Alfalfa Products Co.

HOLLY, COLO.

Manufacturers of

ALFALFA MEAL

Medium Ground, in new bags
Choice—Number One and
Number Two

SUCCESS

BRAND

Selected Poultry Scraps
50% Protein

Digester Tankage
60% Protein

Most profitable high protein supplements for feeding hogs and poultry.
Write or phone our nearest office at our expense

United Bi-Products Co.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Kansas City, Mo.

E. St. Louis, Ill.

Minerals for Poultry

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture comments as follows, on the need of minerals in poultry feeds:

"Some minerals are always found in ordinary poultry feeds. The ones likely to be deficient, and therefore requiring special attention, are calcium, phosphorus, and salt. Under some conditions iron and iodine may be lacking in the diet, but so far as known now, in providing the mineral supplement, attention need be paid only to calcium, phosphorus and salt. If the so-called animal proteins are used in the feed, they will usually add a sufficient quantity of both phosphorus and salt, so that the only mineral that must be added under these conditions would be calcium. It has been the practice of poultrymen to add this element in the form of oyster shells.

"Steamed-bone meal makes a very good source of mineral if one wishes to add both calcium and phosphorus, as it is composed very largely of calcium phosphate. Eggshell, however, is composed of almost pure calcium carbonate. Recent work seems to show that sufficient calcium to make the eggshells must be put in the diet in the form of calcium carbonate, such as oyster shell, limestone, or marl.

"The question of the exact quantity of minerals to use is complicated by the fact that utilization of some of the minerals is dependent upon the amount of vitamin D or ultra-violet light the animal has. In fact, if the animal does not have vitamin D or the ultra-violet light, calcium and phosphorus will not be used properly even if they are included in the diet in very large quantities. On the other hand, if the animal has an abundance of vitamin D or ultra-violet light, it seems to be able to develop normally when these two elements are included in the feed in fairly small quantities. Until further experimental work is carried out, in which these factors governing the utilization of the minerals are carefully controlled, it will be impossible to make any definite statement in regard to the per cent of these minerals required in an adequate diet. However, since these mineral feeds are relatively cheap and are not harmful, it would be advisable to feed them in fairly liberal quantities.

"In this connection it might be well to call attention to the possibility of harmful results being produced by the long-continued use of a mineral mixture containing substances of a character such as Glauber salts and Epsom salts. While no experiments have been run to show that the feeding of a small quantity of these substances continuously over a long period of time is harmful to poultry, such experiments have been carried on with dairy cows. Until definite information is secured on this point it would be safer, at least, to use a mineral mixture which does not contain such substances.

"Nothing definite is yet known in regard to the iron content of an adequate feed for poultry. No definite results have been obtained on the feeding of iron and other metallic elements which may be necessary in small quantities in other animal feed."

Cottonseed Cake and Meal Figures

The Dep't of Commerce reports cottonseed cake and meal on hand on Aug. 1 at 54,398 tons; Aug. production at 76,440 tons; shipments 85,408, and 45,340 tons on hand as of Aug. 31.

Exports of cake and meal for the 12 months ending July 31, were 158,422 tons, against 298,232 tons for the previous year.



If the chickens ate at the table and you ate off the ground, would you have any preference as to what they gave you to eat?

The Money Value of "Taste" in Pigs and Chickens

~and what it means to the Dealer in Feeds

When your customers the Hog and Poultry raisers are getting 15c for pork and 40c for eggs you, Mr. Feed Dealer, don't worry so much about getting customers who have money to pay for the feed that you sell them. But when the price of pork and eggs comes down to about HALF that amount you have to worry plenty about getting money for your feed. Because the money that comes into your cash drawer has to be squeezed out of profits. And it takes real scientific and economic "squeezing" to get real money out of profits when market prices are low.

SCIENCE has made some great discoveries in the pig and chicken world.

It has discovered that pigs and chickens have taste the same as humans. That they will use their taste in selection, if given a chance. And finally that what they like best is best for them.

Smart dealers know that almost any feed can be made tasty to chickens and pigs when a little Semi-Solid Buttermilk is added to

that feed. And smart dealers today—the ones who are making the money—are seeing to it that their customers use Semi-Solid along with whatever feed they sell them.

They know that Semi-Solid Buttermilk is just as important to an animal or fowl meal as salt is to a human meal. The flattest feed becomes a tasty feed the moment Semi-Solid is added to it. And it is this tastiness, science tells us, that stimulates digestion and makes for the greatest economy of pork, poultry and egg production.

Remember, that Semi-Solid Buttermilk not only FITS every feed you sell but it practically *guarantees* the success of every feed with which it is used.

Remember, too, that when you take the gamble out of your customers' business you take the gamble out of your own. It's good business to say "Use this with Semi-Solid" every time you make a sale.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Trademark—Registered U. S. Patent Office

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY

2400 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago

Feed Trade Notes

More than 3,100 feeds have been registered in Missouri, since the feed law in that state went into effect, on Aug. 29, 1929. Of the total, 75 were mineral mixtures; that is feeds containing more than 5 per. cent mineral.

Federal inspection of hay and straw, shipped under the drouth freight rates, is now available at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. The charge is 2 cents per hundred pounds, minimum \$4.00 per car, provided

Proteins for Dairy Cows

The Cornell, N. Y. Experiment Station thus analyzes the question of the amount of protein to be fed to dairy cows:

"When it is borne in mind that \$40,000,000 worth of dairy feeds are purchased by the farmers of this state each year, and that protein is the most expensive nutrient in feeds, it becomes obvious that it is of great financial importance to the dairymen of New York, and of other states as well, that conclusive evidence be obtained regarding the minimum amount of protein needed by high-producing dairy cows. During recent years the majority of dairymen in the state have purchased dairy feeds containing 24 per cent of protein, even when these dairy feeds were used as the only concentrates, unmixed with farm grains. When such dairy feeds are fed with mixed clover and timothy hay, a ration is provided which is richer in protein than the rations commonly fed in the northern Mississippi Valley, where farm grains are relatively cheap in price. With clover or alfalfa hay as the main roughage, a ration still higher in protein is provided. With the present high price and scarcity of protein-rich feeds, it is manifestly highly important to determine whether such liberality of protein feeding increases the milk production sufficiently to justify the additional expense.

"Thirty-six cows have been used in the experiment, these being divided into three groups. One group receives a grain mixture containing 16 per cent of protein, the second group a mixture containing 20 per cent of protein, and the third group a mixture containing 24 per cent of protein. All of the cows have received the same roughage, this being No. 2 timothy-clover mixed hay and corn silage.

"The cows have been given 1 pound of hay and 3 pounds of silage for each 100 pounds of live weight, and the grain mixtures have been fed at the rate of 1 pound to each 3½ pounds of milk, this weight being used in all three groups. The cows are kept on this ration throughout the year, instead of being turned to pasture during the summer. This is done so that the data may be as conclusive as possible.

"It is the plan to keep each group of cows on the same rations throughout the entire two-year period, so that any accumulative effect of the ration may be ascertained. In investigations on the protein requirements of dairy cows conducted elsewhere, often the experiments have been much briefer or have covered only the winter feeding period, the cows being on pasture during the summer.

"Thus far it has been impossible to note any significant difference in the effectiveness of the three grain mixtures. The production of milk and of milkfat have been nearly the same, and the cows have maintained their live weight about as well on one grain mixture as on another. Neither has there been any apparent difference in the condition or the thrift of the cows in the respective groups."

there is no change in the ownership or contents of the car.

At a meeting of retail feed dealers of the Minnesota area, which was held in Minneapolis on Sept. 18, it was decided to affiliate with the Central Retail Feed Dealers' Ass'n, instead of forming a new organization. At this meeting the officers that had been named at the preliminary meeting on Aug. 21, were permanently named to succeed themselves.

Should the September forecast and estimates of production be borne out, the feed grain supply for the 1930-31 season would amount to about 89 million tons compared with 105 last year and 108.5 for the 5-year average, 1924-28. About 500 million bushels of wheat would be required to make up for the reduction from the average consumption (1924-28) of corn, oats, barley and the grain sorghums, to say nothing of the shortage of hay and pastures.

The Associated Feed Dealers of America, have been incorporated in St. Joseph County, Ind., for "mutual advantage and indirect benefits flowing from the association of feed, grain and hay dealers." Incorporators are B. I. Holser, Z. D. Viant, and H. H. Cunningham.

Burning 500,000 tons of sugar and the conversion of 500,000 tons into alcohol is being considered by the Cuban Sugar Commission, the loss to be defrayed by an assessment of 5c per bag on all sugar produced during the next ten years.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4.—During the week ending today cottonseed meal on the Memphis market after selling at the lowest price for the season, which apparently was the culmination of September liquidation, developed a great deal of strength and reacted \$2.00 per ton, the highest prices being bid on the opening of the market today. During the latter part of the session there was a wave of selling bears and longs desiring to take profit. This selling carried the market down \$1.00 per ton from the high sales in November and although the close of the market was strong at the decline, it is now apparent that the advance of the last few days was too rapid. The trend of the market may have turned for the better, but it would be expecting too much to figure that all of the very bearish influences that have been at work could be overcome in two or three days. The movement of seed is at its peak and naturally mills desire to effect sales against their accumulation of seed. The grain markets returned weak today after having been strong the entire week. Cotton also declined and with wonderful weather all over the belt it is difficult to see why prices should advance materially in spite of the fact that cottonseed meal is in good demand and is the cheapest concentrate available at the present time.

Cottonseed during the week was very inactive, the fluctuations following the movement of cottonseed meal and cottonseed oil. Prices were bid up about \$1.00 a ton from the low. Sales were effected today at \$27.50 for December. The movement of cottonseed is now approaching the peak. The weather remains reasonably good all over the belt. The mills have again reduced their bid price in the country which we understand is now \$21.00 f. o. b. gins. It is quite true that the seed which the mills are now receiving was bought on a higher level, and it is problematical whether or not they are making many purchases at the price referred to above. Seed movement east of the river is particularly good. In Arkansas and further west farmers are carrying their seed home from the gins and are not disposed to let them go at the very low prices now prevailing. The prices today as reflected by bids on the Memphis futures board should prove much more attractive than the prices being paid by consumers, and therefore the board offers an excellent hedge to the holders of seed.

Southern Feed Dealers Program

The program for the 5th annual convention of the Southern Mixed Feed Mfr's Ass'n, which is to be held at Memphis on Oct. 21-23, is as follows:

TUESDAY, 9 A. M.

Opening address—C. B. Fretwell, President, Secretary's report.
Report—Federal Trade Practice Conference Rules.
Committee appointments.
General Discussions.

WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M.

General Discussions:
1. C.C. transit abolition ruling.
Small package differentials.
Draft protection.
Confidential information.
Credit situation.
Uniform sales contract.
1:15—Annual golf tournament—Colonial Country club.
7:00—Banquet, entertainment and awarding of golf prizes—Colonial Country club.

THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

Convention convenes in closed session (open only to manufacturer members). Finances and membership. Conflicting standards. Election of officers. Plans for ensuing year.

Feed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of feeds and feeding stuffs at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
* Baltimore	2,458	1,287	.....	.....
* Chicago	18,680	15,168	49,699	54,088
† Cincinnati	630	570	.....	.....
† Kansas City	4,540	8,560	18,260	18,500
‡ Milwaukee	20	4,860	7,810	12,275
* Minneapolis	3,168	6,281	55,723	65,778
* Peoria	30,950	29,580	38,526	47,940
Sioux City .....	.....	.....	.....	6,570

* Mill feed. † Bran and shorts.

Hay Movement During September

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during September, as compared with September, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	1,021	59	.....	.....
Chicago	8,675	8,878	1,719	1,002
Cincinnati	4,752	4,587	.....	.....
Denver .....	.....	638	.....	.....
Kans. City	16,668	18,276	4,812	5,436
Milwaukee	252	252	.....	.....
Minneapolis	1,584	886	12
Peoria	490	940	60	50

GOOD BARLEY

Wire

TED BRANSON CO.

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Kansas

Wheat - Corn - Kaffir - Seeds



Standard for 35 Years

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

DARLING & COMPANY

Dept. No. M

Chicago, Ill.



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(Process and Product Patent
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**Better Feeds
More Sales
Bigger Profits**

Every manufacturer today knows that Vitamins are necessary in successful feeds—as necessary as protein, fats, minerals and carbohydrates. And here's a sure way to GUARANTEE Vitamins. VITAMILK comes in a powdered form. Easy to mix. Rich in Vitamins A, B, C, D, and E. Double protection on Vitamin D because VITAMILK contains IRRADIATED Concentrated Yeast of High Vitamin D potency and VITAMIN D CONCENTRATES in Cod Liver Oil. Also contains High Lactic Buttermilk and Potassium Iodine. Richest known source of Vitamins in one product on the market today. Making better feeds, increasing sales, producing more profits for manufacturers everywhere. Let us tell you more about this *proven* Vitamin product. Write today for booklet and further details.

Dawes Dry Milk Co.

15th and Platte

Denver, Colo.

Miller's A-1



NEW Biscuit

Better for YOU

Friends who own small dogs told us they wanted a smaller Biscuit—the new size (illustration above ½ actual size) is the result. At once it widens your market to include all dog owners.

Of course, the ingredients are the same good foods that have made Miller's A-1 Biscuits famous for keeping dogs healthy and happy.

Have you ever sent for the complete Miller proposition? You are missing good steady profits if you are not handling these popular products. Write today for complete information.

Battle Creek Dog Food Co.

1064 State St., Battle Creek, Michigan



**Feeding
Authorities**
recommend these rations

With the Linseed Meal Chart of Balanced Rations tacked up in your store you are equipped to give your customers reliable rations that have been prepared by feeding authorities.

That's the kind of feeding advice farmers want. And that's the kind that makes them better customers. Because with these rations they will make more money and be able to buy more feed.

Every farmer knows that Linseed Meal is a valuable feed, but many of them don't know how to feed it right. With the Linseed Meal Chart you can show them exactly how much to feed to balance homegrown grains and produce milk, beef and pork at a bigger profit.

Be sure that Linseed Meal is contained in the ready-mixed feeds you sell. Farmers expect to see it on the label. Show them that it's there. Use it as a selling point for the feeds you handle.

Write for a free copy of the Linseed Meal Chart of Balanced Rations and a copy of the Linseed Meal book on modern feeding methods. Both are free. Linseed Meal Educational Committee, Dept. 810, Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Linseed MEAL
The Universal Protein Feed

Mixed Feeds in Pennsylvania

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Dep't of Agri., for the fiscal year 1929 shows that 1332 licenses were issued authorizing the sale of 4083 brands and kinds of mixed feeds.

Chemical analysis of all of the official samples, 941 of which were guaranteed, showed that 95 or 10.1 per cent failed to meet their guarantees in protein, to the extent of 1 per cent or more and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent in the case of fat. There were 33 deficient in protein, alone, 50 deficient in fat, alone, and 12 were deficient in both protein and fat. There were many instances in which the over-runs in one constituent tended to balance the deficiencies in others.

In the by-product feeds, including oil cake, distillery, brewery and maize by-products, wheat, rye, oat and buckwheat offals, the proportion of failures to meet guarantees for protein and fat was low, taking all samples into consideration. However 5 of the samples of cottonseed meal were deficient in protein and fat, 2 of wheat bran, 1 of wheat mixed feed, 1 of wheat middling and 3 of wheat shorts failed to meet the guarantees.

Of the 967 samples of the feeds 609 were classified as proprietary and miscellaneous mixed feeds all but 12 of which carried guarantees, and 65 were deficient in either protein or fat, or both. Taking the class as a whole, 184 were found, as a result of microscopic examination, not to be as certified.

Of the 173 samples of dairy feed, all but 1 of which were guaranteed, 22 were deficient in protein and fat and 64 were found to be not as certified upon microscopical examination. Of the 60 samples of stock, horse and mule feed, 4 were deficient in protein and fat and 10 failed to contain the ingredients

claimed. The 14 samples of calf meal included only 2, which were found to be deficient in fat, and 6, in which the list of ingredients varied from certified composition.

Of the 52 samples of swine feed, 2 not being guaranteed, 7 were deficient in protein and fat and 25 were found to be not "as certified."

In the miscellaneous chop feeds, 5 of which were not guaranteed, 7 of the 58 official samples, were deficient in fat, and 11 varied in their compositions from the claims made. Of the 21 samples of miscellaneous feed, 3 of which were not guaranteed, 2 were low in protein and fat and 4 were found to be not "as certified."

Of the 77 samples of poultry scratch feed, 7 were deficient in protein and fat, and 10 of them did not contain all of the ingredients claimed. The mash feed type of poultry mixtures was represented by 154 samples, 1 being not guaranteed, 14 of which failed to meet their guarantees for protein and fat.

The results of examination for ingredients claimed, showed that 54 of the samples were not "as certified," a very large proportion of which were misrepresented as to composition. The guarantees for crude fiber in these various types of mixed feeds were, as a rule, closely adhered to. The overages which occurred were in most cases not serious. Where a microscopic examination of the composition of the samples showed every ingredient to be included, as claimed, they were reported as being "as certified." Where any variations from the claims made were discovered the additional ingredients included or those not detected were reported accordingly.

The failures to meet certified compositions included for the most part the presence of additional ingredients such as ground grain screenings, cocoa shell meal, malt sprouts,

corn distillers grains, corn oil, cake meal, corn, oats, barley, wheat, buckwheat and maize by-product feeds, small amounts of ground and unground weed seeds, mineral ingredients and salt. There were only a few cases where ingredients claimed were not detected and these included corn gluten feed, corn, gluten meal, bone, cocoa meal, wheat germ meal, cane molasses, corn distillers grains, oat feed, corn flour, corn oil cake

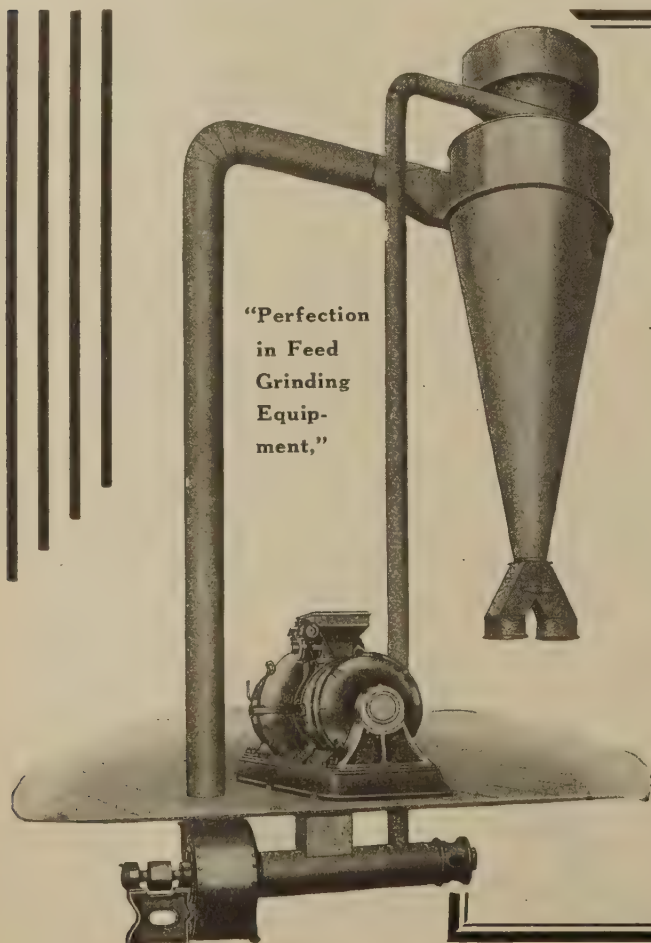
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SALT

ALL GRADES
FOR EVERY PURPOSE
PROMPT SERVICE

FAVORABLE
PRICES

MORTON SALT COMPANY
208 West Washington Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



"Perfection
in Feed
Grinding
Equip-
ment,"

A 24-INCH MONARCH GRINDS 3 TONS OF EGG MASH PER HOUR

At a cost of only 60 cents per ton Bancroft Elevator Co. are grinding ton after ton of egg mash at the rate of three tons per hour on their

Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill With Pneumatic Products Collector

They also ground 4570 pounds of corn, oats and barley in thirty minutes in a recent test. Here is what they say about their mill "it has helped us get new customers and satisfy our old ones." If you are having trouble meeting competition or want to reduce grinding costs get the details of this the Monarch Attrition Mill with air collector.

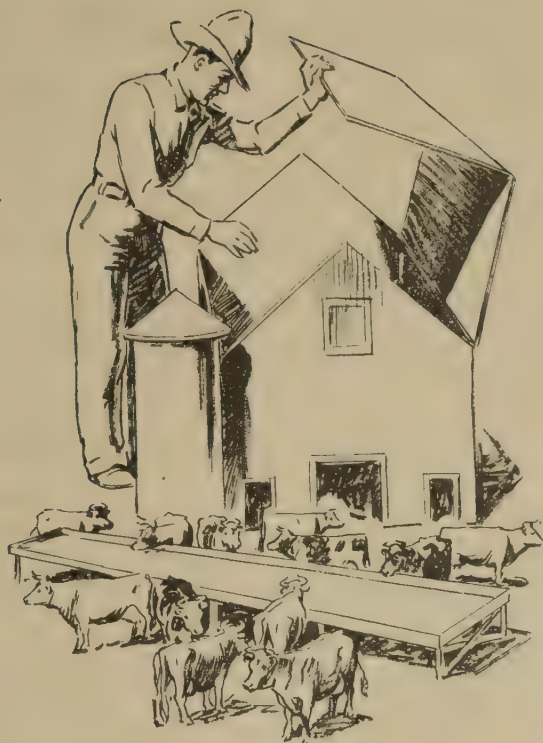
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FLOUR AND FEED MILL MACHINERY



Empty Corn Cribs —Dry Pastures, *spell opportunity for real service by feed dealers and manufacturers this year*

Making possible economical gains with beef cattle, sheep, and hogs; maintaining maximum production with dairy cattle under existing conditions this year is a challenge to the manufacturer of feeds.

Feeders are more critical than ever before and feeds must make good.

Manufacturers using cottonseed meal are sure of a quality concentrated protein at a low unit cost.

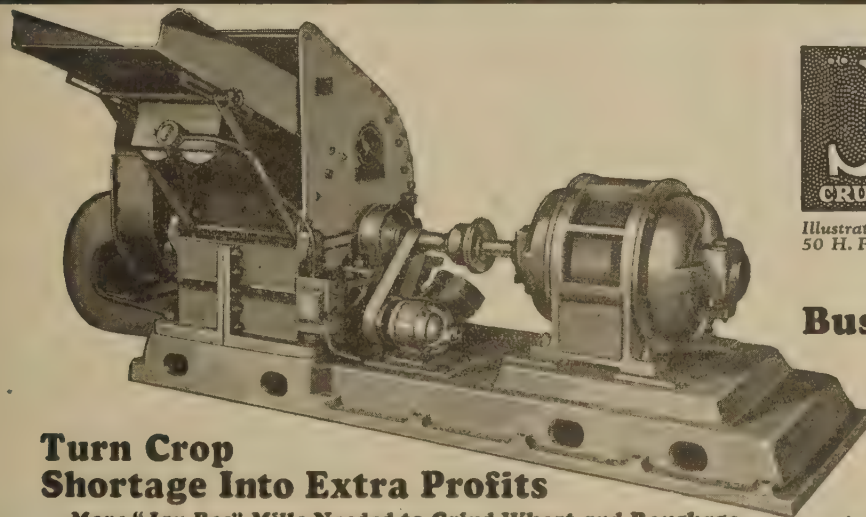
Educational effort plus results in the barn and in the feed lots have strengthened the confidence of feeders in cottonseed meal and in feeds containing cottonseed meal. The use of cottonseed meal in your feed is an assurance of results at a minimum cost.

U-130

National Cottonseed Products Association

1408 Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Texas

Columbia National Bank Bldg., Columbia, South Carolina



Turn Crop Shortage Into Extra Profits

More "Jay Bee" Mills Needed to Grind Wheat and Roughage

Crop conditions this year make it absolutely necessary that more grinding be done than ever before. Millions of bushels of wheat—ordinarily not thought of as cattle and hog feed—will be ground and fed this winter. Corn fodder with the ears on, alfalfa, hay and other roughage will be ground in order that the crop "be stretched" to the limit.

The man with the "Jay Bee" mill will cash in on this crop shortage by being able to serve his community better and make a good profit for himself. More "Jay Bee" mills in the milling industry than all other hammer mills combined is conclusive proof of greatest economy and net profits in a feed grinder.



Illustrated below "Jay Bee" Model "W"; Direct Connected 50 H. P. to 100 H. P.; Belt Driven 50 H. P. to 75 H. P.

Double Your Business This Winter!

It is an undisputed fact that wherever a "Jay Bee" mill is installed, the business has always increased—many times four-fold. Because no other feed grinder made will do the quality grinding done by the "Jay Bee," farmers will pass up other mills on the way, and go to the "Jay Bee." Then, again, because of the

satisfaction that you have rendered, you will sell protein concentrates, and other merchandise, which you might not otherwise have sold.

The "Jay Bee" is made in sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 h. p. to 100 h. p. for belt, V-belt and direct-connected drives. Write for literature and complete details. Over 14,000 "Jay Bee" mills in use: proof of their undisputed economy and superiority. Manufactured by the Bossert Corp., Utica, New York, the World's Largest Hammer Mill manufacturers.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAY BEE SALES CO. 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

A New Era in the Feed Industry

In a booklet which is now being given extensive free distribution, the National Feed Merchandising Council thus tells what it is and what its aims are:

The National Feed Merchandising Council came into being as the result of a series of heart-to-heart meetings between feed manufacturers, feed dealers, and feed users.

The Council does not seek a penny of profit for itself. It asks no dues. It asks no financial contributions. It seeks, simply and confidently, only the co-operation of those who want to help themselves by helping the entire feed industry.

The Council has for its ambition the improvement of trade practices in the feed industry. Remarkable accomplishments in this direction have been achieved in other industries. The Council is pledged to a continued and earnest study of ways and means by which better business may be assured the feed dealer, the feed manufacturer, and the feed consumer. In due time a number of matters are to have attention.

But, the first action of the Council has been directed at what every body has long recognized as tremendous obstacles to the expansion and profit of the industry. Full support has been solicited and obtained from manufacturers, from dealers, and from feeders for the elimination of price guarantee and long term bookings.

This is the start. The success of this initial work is assured by two things. First, the economic soundness of the plan. Secondly, the approval it has from the entire industry and this includes—most importantly, perhaps—the consumer.

The only justification for any practice, in any industry, is that it be of benefit to someone. Long-term bookings have never benefited the feed consumer, the feed dealer, or feed manufacturer. The practice has compelled manufacturers to establish a price on a feed before anybody could tell what the price should be.

For example, the price of a feed would have to be set without any idea of what the price of many important ingredients in that feed would be later in the year.

Thus, the price of that feed was largely artificial.

The dealer, in turn, was encouraged to speculate along with the manufacturer by making contracts for feeds for delivery far in the future.

The consumer, too, was encouraged to speculate by placing orders in anticipation of his season's needs.

If everybody made the right guess, no harm was done.

Seasonal long term bookings by all mixed feed manufacturers simultaneously, caused enormous buying of ingredients at the same time to cover these sales. This intense competition for limited supplies naturally resulted in sharply bidding the market up to a basis greatly above the normal prices. This increase was included in the cost of the mixed feeds. When this frenzied buying wave passed it was but natural for the market to sag back to the normal for the period, showing heavy losses to the earlier buyers.

Another objection to the practice of long term bookings has been the feeder's problem. The feeder was asked to buy his feed months before he could determine what his requirements might be, or long before he could have any idea of what prices he might expect for his farm products. Sometimes he later failed to accept what he had been encouraged to purchase.

These conditions and situations not infrequently made it painful for the dealer or consumer who had made long-term bookings to

stand by and see feed values decline because of cancellations to which his own action had been contributory.

Price guarantee was simply an inseparable part of long-term booking and to protect himself the manufacturer would necessarily have to include in the price a charge to insure against decline in the market.

All of these things tended to make feed prices higher than they would have been without speculation.

The feed dealer, having paid for feed at a speculative price, was loath to reduce his retail profit in order to meet a declining market.

The feed consumer was asked to pay all the bills!

It naturally followed that the consumption of feeds was restricted and the industry held from the best possible expansion.

Now and then, over a period of years, a manufacturer, or a dealer, or a consumer, managed to make a little money on this kind of speculation. But not often. It was a poor risk at the best. To buy on a rising market required more luck than common sense, since under the system nobody could possibly forecast what crop conditions would be when the time came for the feed to be used by the stock owner.

The elimination of long-term booking and price guarantee means that feeds will henceforth be made and sold and used upon a merchandising basis rather than a speculative basis.

"Replacement buying" is the expression that may be used to describe short-term orders.

The consumer will be asked to buy what he actually can use with profit. The dealer will be asked to buy what he can actually sell at a profit. Manufacturers will be able to buy ingredients without so much of the concentrated competition that inflates prices. It is reasonable to expect that feed prices will be lower and that much more feed will be used. Profit will be improved for all.

It will not be to the advantage of any manufacturer to see a dealer buy more feed than that dealer can sell at a profit.

It will not be to the advantage of any dealer to have a customer order more feed than that customer can use to good advantage.

A "good dealer" will be a merchant who knows how to sell feed in his community, not a man who has good luck speculating.

A "good consumer" will be a man who knows how to use feed to best advantage, not a farmer-speculator.

A "good manufacturer" will be one who does everything within his power to keep his sales policies in line with what is best for the entire industry.

The resignations of Lawrence Farlow of Bloomington, Ill., as sec'y and director, and F. H. Sloan of Aberdeen, S. D., as director of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, have been handed in. Both of these gentlemen have been identified for years past with the state co-operative grain dealers ass'ns operating country elevators, and the severance of their connection leaves the Government subsidiary completely under the domination of the poolers.

Mixed Feeds in Pennsylvania

[Continued from page 482]

meal, alfalfa leaf meal, sunflower seed and mineral ingredients and salt.

Animal by-products included 77 samples of meat and bone scrap, fish scrap, tankage and poultry bone and of this number 15 were deficient in protein and fat and there were 17 which were found to be not in agreement with claimed statements of composition.

CHAPMAN'S RED-TOP

Side Lines for Elevators

Meat Scrap—50% Protein

Digester Tankage—60% Protein

Odorless Bone Meal

Raw Bone Meal

Write or Wire

Riverdale Products Co.

105 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Completo Sea Meal

All Live Stock Need It

A product based on Salt Water Fish Meal and Kelp (Sea Vegetation). Supplies Calcium, Phosphorus, Iodine, Manganese, Copper, etc., and all essential mineral salts organically combined. To be used 10% as the base in making poultry mash, dairy, hog and sheep feeds. Our recommended formulas based on 30 years of practical live stock feeding and offered you without charge, enables feed dealers to make their own feeds, better quality and at a less cost than average commercial feeds.

Write for particulars and samples.

**The Park & Pollard Co.
of Illinois**

4708 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

"Have no trouble to run 2500 pounds of shelled corn per hour through a 3/32 screen"

Nora Springs Milling Company.

Here is the letter:

I am indeed pleased to say that the No. 20 Blue Streak Mill that I installed a few months ago has given the best of satisfaction.

I am running this mill with a 15 H.P. motor and have no trouble to run 2500 lbs. shelled corn per hour through a 3/32 screen which I consider is a real record for so light a power hook-up.

I do only fine grinding, although I am satisfied that it will do equally as well on anything that one would care to grind.

W. F. Miner,
Nora Springs Milling Co.
Nora Springs, Iowa.

Every Blue Streak Custom Mill in the field is being used regularly and is giving complete satisfaction. A 100% record. That's why we gladly refer you to any Blue Streak owner, or to your local power company, if you are interested in an electric power feed grinder.

Send to us for Experiment Station Bulletins showing official feed grinding tests.

[The Blue Streak catalog is FREE. Write for a copy containing full information about the Triple Reduction Process and why the Heavy Duty Blue Streak is easy running and fast grinding. Send today.]

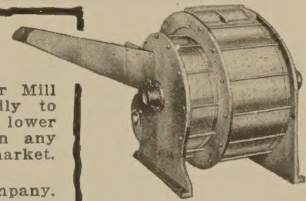
PRATER PULVERIZER CO.
Dept. R-817 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO

Blue Streak
Triple
Reduction Process
CUSTOM MILL

GUARANTEE

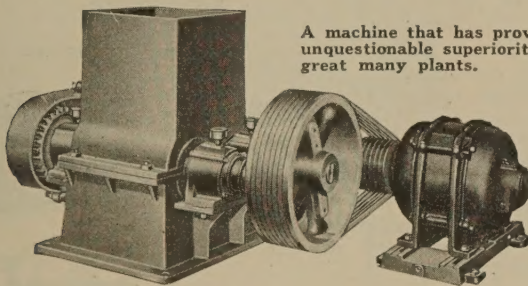
The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

Prater Pulverizer Company.



*You Need Look No Further for a Sturdy,
Dependable and Efficient Corn Crusher*

HERE IS THE UNIQUE SAW TOOTH CRUSHER



A machine that has proven its unquestionable superiority in a great many plants.

This is the one crusher that has the ability to crush ear corn with the husks adhering to the corn. It plows right through the ears, day in and day out, giving unusual capacity, and consuming a surprisingly small amount of power.

This crusher often takes the place of a sheller as it removes the kernels in the crushing process so that when the crushed corn is passed over a scalper, the husks and cobs are removed from the shelled corn.

Write for Bulletin No. 36, TODAY

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 ROBINSON BLDG. MUNCY, PENNA.
CHICAGO OFFICE - - 222 W. ADAMS ST.

THE HAINES FEED MIXER

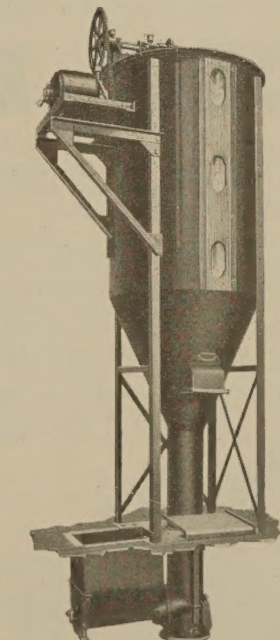
(PATENTED)

"The Mixer that
Really Mixes"

MIXES
Rapidly,
Thoroughly
and
Uniformly



Send for
Bulletin 22



Manufactured and Sold in Canada by
KIPP-KELLY, LTD.,
64 HIGGINS AVE., WINNIPEG

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO

Rats for Vitamin Tests

It has not been possible to measure the quantity of vitamins present in food by chemical tests because the chemical make-up of these substances is not yet known. So the vitamins are recognized primarily by their *absence* from the diet, that is, by the various abnormalities or deficiencies resulting therefrom. In order to measure how much vitamin is present in a given food, it is necessary to determine the smallest amount of the food which, when added to a diet devoid only of the vitamin in question, will restore normal conditions in the test animal.

If we are dealing with a growth-promoting vitamin, like vitamin A, a diet which is free from this constituent is fed until the animal stops growing. Then we find the smallest dose of cod liver oil, for example, which will restore growth in the animal.

Now all breeders of animals know the wide variations in the growth of individual animals, be they cows, pigs, chickens or what not. Some get big, others stay small. But in the laboratory it is necessary to use a test animal which is selectively bred for the purpose of obtaining a strain of animals whose growth follows a definite standard course with a minimum of variation. Otherwise the test results would be almost impossible to interpret.

Such an animal is the pedigreed albino rat, a harmless docile animal prized by many as an office pet. The strain of albinos used in nutrition tests is highly pedigreed and in many cases originates from The Wistar Institute of Anatomy of the University of Pennsylvania. Here for many years, thousands upon thousands of albino rats have been bred, standardized and studied, with the results that scientists now know what to expect in the way of normal growth or response to deficiencies of the diet. The fact that this animal reacts to dietary changes in

most respects in the same manner as chickens, cows or humans, make it an admirable measuring rod for foodstuffs. Besides it grows very rapidly, so that tests can be completed in a relatively short time. Since test animals must be caged and cared for individually, the size of the albino rat is well adapted to laboratories.

Thus, strangely enough, the little albino rat has become recognized as the test-tube in which the biological chemists measure the nutritional or vitamin value of foodstuffs for many other species of animals. It is universally regarded as the standard animal or yard stick for measuring food values, just as the scale is used to measure grain, or the tape to measure distance.—Charles L. Huisking & Co., Inc.

Will Tells How to Stop Speculation

Beverly Hills, Calif.—Russia sold some wheat over here, but they didn't have any wheat over, so now our farm board is all excited. Looks to me like the fellow that should be hot and bothered is the fellows that bought it.

We never will have any prosperity that is free from speculation till we pass a law that every time a broker or person sells something, he has got to have it sitting there in a bucket, or a bag, or a jug, or a cage, or a

rat trap, or something, depending on what it is he is selling.

We are continually buying something that we never get, from a man that never had it.—Will Rogers.

Retail Feed Store Costs

The Cornell (N. Y.) University Agricultural Experiment Station reports retail feed store costs, as follows:

Operating statements for the year 1926, balance sheets for the beginning and the end of the year, and other information relating to their business, were obtained from 83 feed stores in New York State. While these stores were scattered rather widely over the State, a large proportion of them were in central and northern New York. They included cooperative feed stores, and those operated by private individuals.

The most important factors affecting the operating efficiency of these stores were: labor efficiency as measured by sales per employee; proportion of sales outstanding in receivables; inventory turnover; and fixed-property turnover. The most efficient stores had high sales per employee, a small proportion of sales outstanding in receivables, and high rates of inventory turnover and fixed-property turnover. A large volume of sales contributed to efficiency in each of these factors.

While there was wide variation in efficiency between different cooperatives and between different private stores, there was no striking difference between the average of the cooperative stores and that of the stores privately operated. The most important factor affecting efficiency is not the type of organization, but the business management as reflected in the principles mentioned.

Combine harvesters in Minnesota this year represent an increase of 45 per cent over those in use in 1929.

ROYAL Rat Killer

THE PERFECT RAT POISON

Mr. Grain and Feed Dealer:

Why not stop your loss from rats? Every year millions are wasted in grain and feed warehouses. Now all this loss can be stopped by the use of **ROYAL RAT KILLER**.

Send \$1 for Large Can of this Wonderful Rat Exterminator or \$5 for 6 Cans.

PETERS MFG. CO.

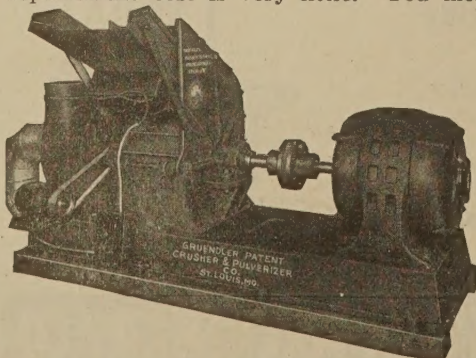
Mason City

Illinois

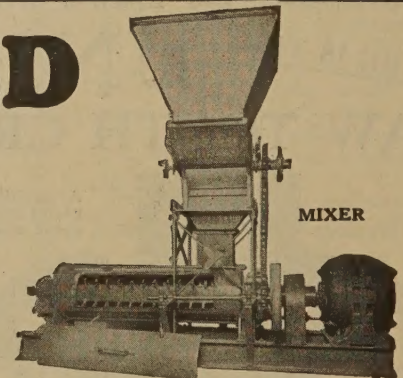
OLD FASHIONED

GRUENDLER is OLD FASHIONED in one way—THOROUGHNESS. We find that "old fashioned" thoroughness frequently means less profit for GRUENDLER but invariably means big dividends for the GRUENDLER user.

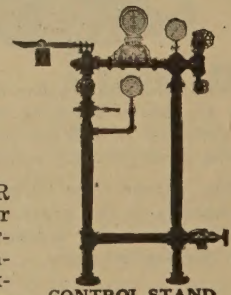
To the right we are showing our THOROUGH Control Stand on our Molasses Mixer. We have taken all guess work out of this process, our THOROUGH percentage gauge controlled by the weight shown makes the flow exact, the altitude gauge shows exactly where the Molasses is, the lower dial shows your exact pressure and the large dial in the center gives you the exact quantity by weight or gallons. This is THOROUGH. We also show our pump and also the Mixer proper. Note the large hopper, there is a percentage feeder built right in and the tips on the flights are renewable. This feature of renewable tips is a big step toward improvement as the replacement cost is very little. You merely replace the tips when worn.



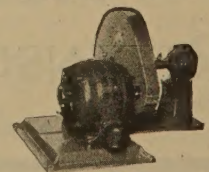
To the left we are showing our GRUENDLER Wizard. This grinder entitles us more than ever to the claim of "America's Leading Hammer-mill." This is the most THOROUGH and complete grinder on the market regardless of the extravagant claims made by other manufacturers.



MIXER



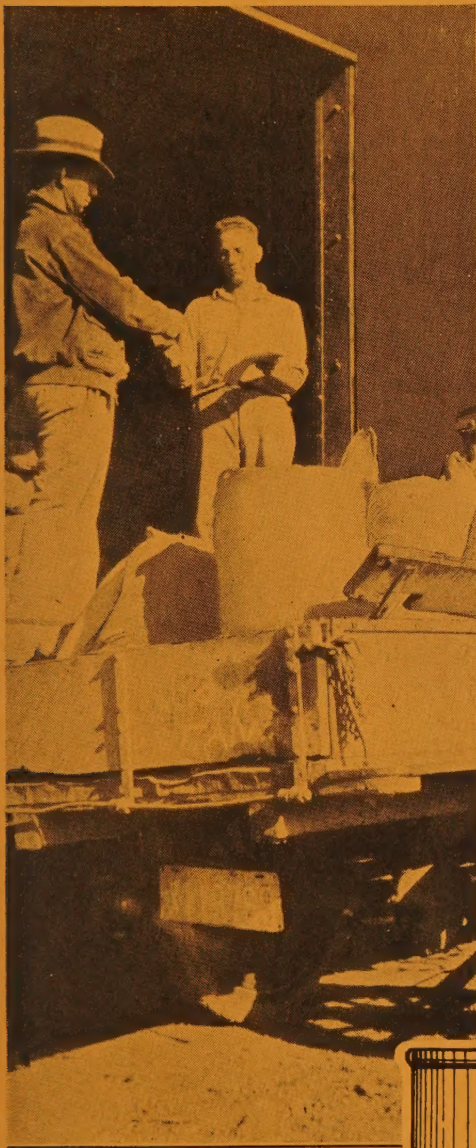
CONTROL STAND



PUMP

Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
2915-17 North Market Street St. Louis, Mo. Dept. 6

Let SALESMAN XX sell your laying mash



Mixing cod liver oil with your laying mash will give your poultry feeders these benefits—and for you they are sales arguments:

1. Increased egg production.
2. Greater vitality in the laying flock.
3. Stronger egg shells.
4. More profits from the pullets.

AS PULLETS get less and less direct sunlight this fall and winter, they need Nopco XX, as the most economical source of Vitamin D to aid in the rapid mineral assimilation necessary for making egg shells. Don't wait until your customers are troubled with poor shell texture, low production, and lowered vitality in the flock before protecting your mash.

Five pounds of Nopco XX ($\frac{1}{8}\%$ total ration) will give complete Vitamin D protection to one ton of mash, which is to be fed with a supplemental grain ration, with an ample margin for safety. The cost per ton of feed is much less than with straight cod liver oil, and the mash will have better keeping qualities than if a larger quantity of unfortified oil were used.

Nopco XX is fortified by the Columbia University process, which removes Vitamin D from pure cod liver oil and adds it in measured amounts to other cod liver oil, making a concentrated product of increased and standard potency. Sole rights to this process are vested by Columbia University in National Oil Products Company, who alone manufactures this product and distributes it under

a rigid guarantee after testing each lot on chicks over eight weeks.

*Build tonnage by satisfying feeders—
protect your feeds with Nopco XX*

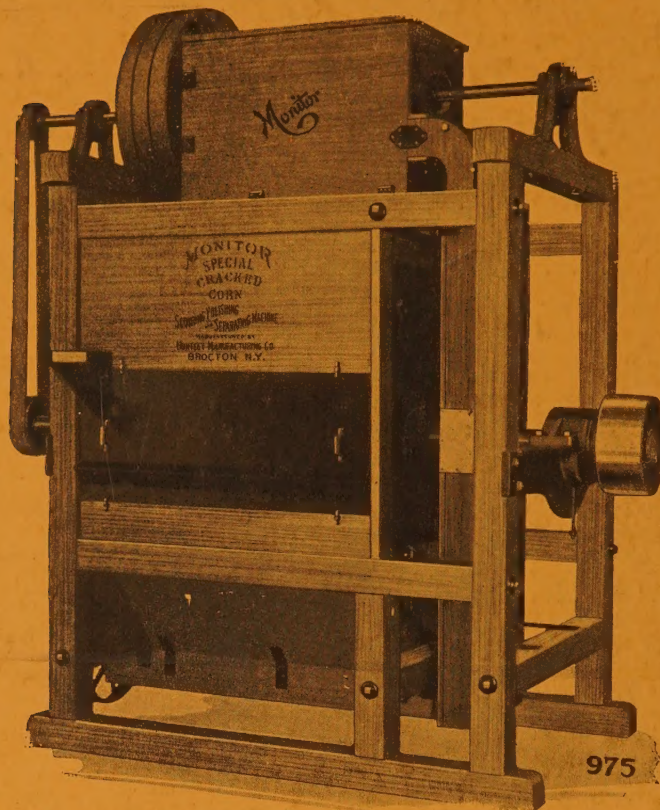
Hundreds of manufacturers of commercial feeds have proved our claims. Will you prove them? It will cost you nothing. Full details and cost figures upon request.

NOPCO-XX
COD LIVER OIL

NOPCO

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND FACTORY
ESSEX ST., HARRISON, N. J.



975



LOCATION • new
FACTORY • modern
EQUIPMENT • complete

Prompt
Deliveries a
Specialty

Why Polish Cracked Corn?

Because of the loose flour adhering to the corn, making it dusty and dull. A polisher removes this and gives the corn a fine bright appearance.

Because of the ragged hulls hanging to the corn, rendering it unsightly and dirty. A POLISHER will remove these, taking away that ragged appearance.

And finally, because your product must have as much appeal as that of your competitors, if your sales hold up. The first opinion formed goes a long way and one must form their first opinion from the looks of the goods.

Put in a MONITOR Cracked Corn Polisher and you will find your cracked stock on a par with the best.

Huntley Manufacturing Co.

Department B

(Formerly at
Silver Creek, N. Y.)

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Our Representatives at Your Service

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